

Silent Worker

"The foundation of every State is the education of its youth."—Dionysius.

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The Value of Exercise and Athletics.

Dr. White, in Saturday Evening Post.

IT is constantly forgotten by those who are lukewarm adherents, or actual opponents of athletics, that education of the body is always education of the mind, and, not infrequently, of the spirit. It was not alone or even chiefly by reason of the strength and endurance of their men and the vigor of their women that Sparta first, and then all Greece, assumed a commanding and for years an impregnable position among the nations of antiquity. It was because in acquiring those qualities it was imperatively necessary to cultivate the kindred ones of sobriety, cleanliness, self-restraint, temperance, moderation and regularity in all things—necessary to observe scrupulously all the rules of health as they were then understood. In other words, then as now the cultivation of the muscular power for certain purposes, even though the latter were in themselves trivial, brought not only strength but health, and not only health but increased intellectual vigor and activity, and augmented moral power.

This association between physical, intellectual and moral strength is a natural one, unchangeable in its essential principles, though subject, of course, to individual exception, and quite as applicable to our own community to-day as to that of any Grecian village two thousand years ago. It furnishes one of the strongest arguments for the assertion that we have, in the widespread diffusion of physical culture, one of the most potent factors at our command, even in these days of progressive sanitary science, for increasing the average of public health and longevity, diminishing disease, both by prevention and by cure, augmenting the world's power for work by adding to the usefulness and activity of the individual, and promoting indirectly at the same time the material prosperity, the happiness, and even the morality of the race.

The two most common arguments urged by well-meaning people against athletics, or "physical culture," using the terms as synonymous, are:

First. That the assiduous cultivation of bodily strength is not compatible with a proper degree of attention to the mental faculties.

Second. That athletics are frequently, or perhaps even usually, hurtful and productive of disease.

The first of these objections, that of the opposition between physical and mental development, is as old as Plato, who, recognizing the evils as well as the benefits of athletics, described some of the athletics of his time as "sleeping away their lives"; or as Galen, who speaks of both Greek and Roman athletes as "heavy and stupid." Their words applied, however, then, as they would apply now in many instances, to the man who gave up his life exclusively to the cultivation of his body, neglecting all mental discipline or acquirements. It may be admitted at once that in that sense, and with such people, athletics are far from exerting a beneficial influence; nor is it probable that they ever conduce

to the avoidance of disease or the promotion of longevity unless the requirements of the mind are recognized as of more than equal importance with those of the body. We must not be misled, however, into believing the exception to be the type of the class. There may be such instances of mental or moral deterioration favored and fostered by athletics as are dramatically portrayed in the novel of Man and Wife, by Wilkie Collins, one of the leaders in the crusade against the so called abuse of physical training. There are unquestionably instances of men who from the start were incapable of high intellectual cultivation, but who are endowed with, or have acquired, enormous bodily strength, without at the same time developing the virtues which have been

strengthened by gymnastic exercises at Athens as to have become robust and vigorous. Coriolanus' successes were attributed by his enemies to his strength of body, he having so exercised and inured himself to all sorts of activity that he "combined the lightness of a racer with an extraordinary weight in close seizures and wrestlings." Alcibiades, according to Herodotus, became master of the Athenians, in spite of his excesses, by reason of his "force of eloquence, grace of person and strength of body," and from the same authority we learn that Alexander had unusual endurance. Themistocles, Socrates and Plato excelled in gymnastic exercises; Sertorius swam the Rhone in full armor; Marcellus was "of a strong boby"; Pelopidas "delighted in exercise"; Marius never missed a day on the Campus Martius; Cato "maintained his character and persisted in his exercise to the very last"; and even the mythological heroes—Theseus, Romulus and Remus—are accredited with "strength of body and bravery equal to the quickness and force of their understanding."

Numberless instances might be adduced in the records of ancient and mediæval history, which, whatever their authenticity, serve to show the close relation believed by the chroniclers of those days to exist between great physical strength and the intellectual powers which lead men to positions of command.

Athletic Leaders Lead in Intellect.

This was, of course, due in part to the pre-eminence of physical force and of personal achievements in those ages; but in our own time we find

that many of the most successful men in the various learned professions, in literature and in statesmanship have been lifelong devotees of some form of athletics, or have at least in their younger days taken prominent part among the athletes of their schools or colleges. Doctor Morgan, in his excellent work on University Oars, calls attention to the fact that of the one hundred and forty-seven Cambridge men who constituted the crews between 1829 and 1869, twenty-eight per cent. bore off honors in more important contests than those of the river, taking in some cases the very highest academical distinctions, and proving, according to Doctor Morgan, that mind and muscles, provided only they be judiciously guided, are not unequal yokefellows, but are well able to work together with reciprocal advantage. Among the aquatic champions whom he mentions were three bishops, two judges, one learned and world-renowned historian, and many others filling posts of honor and intellectual distinction. The general average of class men at Oxford was about thirty per cent., while among cricketers it rose to forty-two, and among rowing men to forty-five per cent.

At the present day the average age reached by those who attain their majority is fifty. In a list of five hundred of the greatest men in history, prepared not to show their longevity, but in order



NEW JERSEY SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF'S BASKET-BALL TEAM.

described as more or less closely associated with, and brought out by, physical culture. But, though we may have occasional Geoffrey Delamaynes among gentlemen, and will never be without the Bill Sykes type among brutes, the records of art, of literature, of science show an intimate association between brain-power and bodily vigor, which is of itself sufficient answer to all such hasty generalization.

Famous Examples in History.

Samson, though he seems to have lacked discretion, was a judge in Israel. Pompey was the equal of any soldier in his command in feats of strength. Sallust says of him: "*Cum alacribus saltu, cum velocibus cursu, cum validis certabat.*" Cæsar was naturally of a delicate constitution, suffering from severe headaches, and probably epileptic, but by continual exercise he became an athlete, "admirable in all manly sports," and surpassed by none in enduring the fatigues and hardships of a military life. Lycurgus not only laid down the laws which for five hundred years made Lacedæmon the chief city of Greece, but was able to outrun all the mob who persecuted him and forced him to seek refuge in a sanctuary. Cicero is described by Plutarch as at one time thin, weak and dyspeptic, but as having been so



SILENT FIVE BASKET-BALL TEAM OF NEW YORK CITY.

The "Silent Five" Basketball team, of New York city, has attained considerable notoriety in basketball circles during the past two years. This year it has gained in strength and is ably coached by Physical Director Cook of Fanwood. The cuts on this page were made at the New Jersey School for the Deaf.



Flash-light photo, by G. S. Porter.

THE "ALBUM"—NEW JERSEY SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.
(See Editorial Note.)

to determine at what time of life men do their best work, it was found that the average age at death was about sixty-two years. Mudden in his curious work on the Infirmities of Genius, gives a list of two hundred and forty illustrious names, with their ages at death, the average being about sixty-six years.

We see thus that, on the one hand, many of the great men of the past have been noted not only for their mental but for their physical power as well; and that, on the other, in the development of their bodies, the time given to athletics and to exercise tended to produce at once increased tenure of life and the highest and best intellectual capacity.

Here again, were it desirable, examples might be indefinitely multiplied. It is easy to recall that Sir Walter Scott was unusually robust and physically active until overtaken by fatal disease; that Burns in his youth was an athlete of no mean prowess; that Byron, despite his deformity, excelled in feats of strength, and that he prided himself as much upon having swum the Hellespont as upon having written *Childe Harold*; that Dickens considered himself at a great intellectual disadvantage if compelled to forego his daily ten-mile walk at four miles an hour, regardless of weather; that George Sand preferred to work far into the night so that she might have some hours of daylight for her walks in the country; that Gæthe swam, skated, rode and was passionately fond of all forms of exercise; that Humboldt prepared himself for his explorations by systematic exercise to the point of fatigue; that Leonarde da Vinci was a devoted equestrian; that Wordsworth was an indefatigable pedestrian; that Kant allowed nothing to interfere with his daily afternoon walk; that Gladstone lost no opportunity for out-of-door exercise; that Bismarck all his life was fond of sport and exercise, and as indefatigable in their pursuit as in his diplomatic work; and that among living authors, orators and statesmen we have many equally conspicuous examples of the same great truth.

The Relation Between Brain and Brawn.

This association of exercise with intellectual power may not seem so difficult to understand if it is remembered that modern science has apparently shown that there is even closer relation between brain and muscle than was hitherto suspected even by the most earnest believer in exercise.

It is asserted now that "there is no brain stimulus except that which comes through muscles." It is certain that when muscles cannot for any reason act from early youth the corresponding brain area does not develop. Each nerve cell is now supposed to have a special function; to do only its own work and respond only to the stimulus originating in the muscle with which its nerve fibre is connected. Every action of the nervous system without exception expends itself in its turn in muscular action.

The coarser lower nerve cells are associated with the corresponding muscular movements—like walking—and develop earliest. Even a

congenital idiot or imbecile can usually walk. The cells associated with motions requiring precision of movement, rapid muscular contraction, accuracy in employing separate muscles or groups of muscles, develop later and in exact proportion to the demand for them. If this demand is not made until the organism is too mature and the developmental period has passed, the result, so far as the brain centres are concerned, is less complete, though the general bodily effect may be satisfactory.

The easily noticed difference in mental power between the plowman or the day laborer and the skilled artisan is often—perhaps almost always—the result, not the cause, of their avocations. The relation of these facts to the principles governing educational systems is obvious, but its full consideration would carry me beyond the limitations of this paper.

In my opinion exercise is beneficial in proportion to what Hamerton calls the "faith" in exercise—the firm conviction of its value and necessity, which makes one go out in all weathers, or take time under all circumstances for the discipline and hardening of the body, even leaving for that purpose the most urgent intellectual labors. When we hear that William Cullen Bryant, a most remarkable example of the preservation of undiminished mental and physical vigor to advanced years, attributed this to a habit formed in early life of devoting the first hour or two after leaving his bed in the morning to "moderate gymnasium exercise," his allowance of which he had not reduced "the width of a thumb-nail" in his eighty-fourth year; when we read that Mr. Gladstone, on the morning that he introduced his Home Rule bill, while all England, indeed the whole world, was to be his audience in a few hours, and while the fate of great parties and of an entire race was involved in his presentment of his case, "spent an hour at exercise, after which he bathed and ate a light breadfruit"—we must acknowledge that exercise has something to commend it to thoughtful attention.

I believe that as a rule it does not receive this attention to the degree it merits, either from my profession, from parents or guardians, or from the governing bodies of educational institutions. Physicians and surgeons too often advise it in a merely perfunctory manner, and their real indifference being reflected in the conduct of the patient, turn to drugs to stimulate skin, or kidneys, or heart, or lungs—work infinitely better done by exercise.

The generally accepted axiom of to-day, that too much food is one of the most notable factors in causing fatal disease, should, in the majority of cases, read, "too much food relatively to the amount of exercise." Less food, even in the absence of exercise, would save many lives; the same amount of food with abundant exercise would save many more; but the most useful text from which to preach to modern communities would be "much less food and much more exercise." The most practical application of all this which can be made in a nation where compulsory military service does not exist is in relation to the thousands of undergraduates, who, at a period of life when either the greatest good or the greatest harm may most easily be wrought, are under

control of the boards of the various colleges and universities.

A Summary of Vital Suggestions.

If I were suddenly invested with supreme power, say as Dictator of Physical Culture in all Educational Institutions, my first pronouncement would consist of a series of propositions somewhat as follows: Whereas: From time immemorial until now, health and strength have depended on a sufficiency of sunlight, oxygen, food and exercise;

And whereas: Circumstances have deprived the human race of nineteen-twentieths of the sunlight, and three-fourths of the oxygen to which our forefathers for myriads of years were accustomed; have reduced the necessity for exercise for the purpose of the mere maintenance of life to one thousandth of that formerly needed; and have made food so easily procurable that much more is eaten than is required for the repair of waste, additional strain being thus thrown on the heart, liver, lungs, kidneys, blood vessels, skin and brain; And whereas: Associated circumstances make the present demands upon the nervous system (which should be understood to include the mind and the morals) far greater than in times past, both during the educational period and in after life;

And whereas: In the former period, extending from childhood to early adult life, must, if ever, be laid the foundation of the health and strength without which later effective work becomes impossible.

And whereas: No thinking or observant educator who has been so situated as to know of the personal life of large numbers of boys and of young men can fail to be convinced of the value of strenuous physical endeavor in aiding them to avoid various pitfalls which beset the steps of youth and adolescence—as well as of more advanced age;

And whereas: It is certain that exercise is the most important therapeutic agency at the command of the physician of to-day in the acquirement and preservation of health; that it can be prescribed on as rational a basis, with as distinct reference to the correction of existing troubles or the prevention of threatened ones, as any of the drugs of the pharmacopœia; that it increases not only the muscular strength and general vitality, but also the activity and vigor of the brain; that it augments incalculably the working power of the individual, and that it enables him by means of the health and strength which it confers not only to do better work than his business or professional rival who lacks these attributes, but also to do it more easily, with a greater amount of comfort and a higher degree of usefulness:

It is hereby ordered:

(1) That when the weather permits (which should be almost daily for healthy youth), not less than one hour—or two half-hours—shall be spent each day in the open air, in the practice of some game, sport or feat of skill or strength, so that not only shall the body be strengthened and the health maintained, but the brain shall at the same time be educated in many important directions.

(2) That at other times the same period shall be spent in a well-lighted, well-ventilated gymnasium (which shall adjoin the athletic field, and without which no educational institution shall be regarded as fitted to discharge its functions), carrying out a graded and systematized series of exercises.

(3) That all such sports and exercises shall be adapted to the needs of the individual, so that, for example, the student who is inclined to be pigeon-breasted or flat-chested, or who has an inheritance of pulmonary disease, can be directed first to the upright, then to the parallel bars; the boy with weak and poorly developed legs can be sent to the rowing machine or to the river; the boy with flabby muscles and excess of fat can be put on the running track or in the sparring room; and that all proper advice shall at the same time be given as to diet, clothing and general hygiene with reference to existing defects or probable inheritance.

(4) That all competitive sports shall be encouraged, as one of the most important factors in securing outdoor exercise for the greatest possible number of young men; it being recognized that some collateral evils are diminishing, and that such as exist are more than counterbalanced by the good effects of these sports on body, mind and morals.

DR. STAPLER.

Dr. Maury M. Stapler, a prominent young physician of Macon, Ga., spent part of a day at the Georgia School for the Deaf recently.

He claims to have discovered a means of relieving deafness, that would apply to many of the pupils of the deaf schools in the country, and he was invited by the Board of Trustees to visit the school on the day of its semi-annual meeting, on the 17th day of October.

At the request of Dr. Stapler, ten of the pupils of various ages, who had been totally deaf from birth were given him to test, which he did in the presence of Dr. Watts, the physician of the school.

Of course in the short time at his command, the test was necessarily a superficial one, but he thought it probable that one or more of them might be relieved or very much benefitted.

The doctor has no patents or secret methods and impressed the Trustees and others that he was sincere in his work, answering all inquiries with clearness and candor, and it is sincerely hoped that he will be able in the near future to demonstrate beyond question his ability to do all that he claims.—*Ex.*

A graduate of the Indiana school has been made foreman of the cabinet shop at the S. Carolina school. No, he did not receive the appointment through Senator Beveridge's influence, but got there on his merits. We should like to know if there is another deaf man filling such a difficult position.—*Tablet.*

From 1869 to 1877, Mr. Chas. Rideout, a deaf man, was instructor in shoemaking in this school.—*Wisconsin Times.*

We have two deaf men in our industrial department. Mr. T. J. Cranwill, a graduate of this school, is instructor in baking and Mr. Thos. J. Hainline, also a graduate, is instructor in photography.—*New Era.*

Gallaudet College,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

IN all probability, you, the readers, would like to know how our noble Gallaudet eleven looks in gridiron costume. In this issue is a half-tone cut of the regulars and substitutes of the first eleven together with their Manager and assistant Manager and Coach. Accompanying the picture is a brief account of the team. In the team that reported for practice at the dawn of the season, there were seven vacancies that had to be filled by new men, four of whom never played before, the rest having had experience only on the Reserve team.

Indeed, unlike that of last year, our present Varsity got an unusually long string of defeats. Many may consider it surprising that we did not do better. But I say this is no wonder at all for two reasons; firstly, that in the team is almost entirely new material, and, of course, it could not be expected that the new men would win

With St. John College. Won.—6 to 0.

With University of Virginia. Lost.—34 to 0.

With University of Georgetown. A tie 5 to 5.

This last game, played Saturday afternoon, the 24th ult., is the best game that was ever played this season as is the general opinion, therefore it should be given in detail.

When our gridiron knights met the Georgetown knights in a combat, there was scarcely any hope for our side for the reason that heretofore bad luck sided with us in nearly every game, and also that Georgetown had vanquished those teams that already conquered us by large scores, and almost captured the title to the championship of the South. How could there be any hope for us? Georgetown had blown their trumpets and announced in the papers that the game to be played would be merely a practice game. But our boys were silent, even without hope, and with all their might they at last kept the buff and blue colors afloat once more. Thanks to ye gods!

When the enthusiastic rooters saw the sudden

change, they yelled till they hardly had any breath left. When time was called, score stood five to five. The result was a most unexpected by all and was, in fact, very pleasant. Was this game a practice game as Georgetown had foretold?

At the conclusion of the game, the players were cheered all their way to the big stage coach for home.

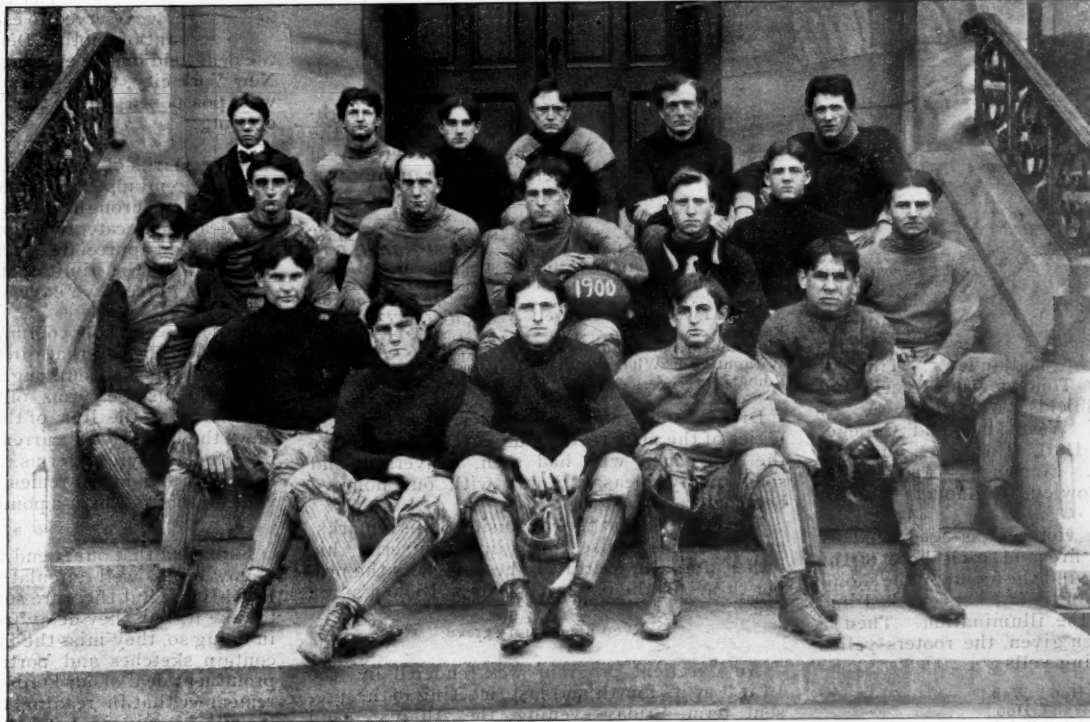
In the first half, Worley kicked off for Gallaudet, and Georgetown seized the tail of the pigskin and pulled it fifteen yards, and then by a series of line plays, tried to advance it to Gallaudet's 20 yard line, but Gallaudet held firmly. But finally, after twelve minutes' play, Georgetown advanced the ball to Gallaudet's 30 yard line, and then swept steadily over the field, Lynch being launched over the

line for a touchdown five minutes later. Goal failed. Score: Georgetown University, 5; Gallaudet 0.

Geilfuss kicked off again. Georgetown having advanced two yards was downed by Gallaudet. The pig-skin was finally advanced well into Gallaudet's territory where it remained "squealing" for the rest of the first half. Time, when called, found the ball on Gallaudet's 20-yard line in possession of the blue and gray. Score at the end of the first half—Georgetown 5; Gallaudet, 0. Time 17 minutes.

Throughout this half and, in fact, through the whole game, it was evident that Georgetown played loosely. On the other hand Gallaudet's team was commendable, its superb showing being due to the team work it displayed. The individual work of Geilfuss, Andree and Waters, was splendid.

In the second half, it was Georgetown's turn to kick off. Gallaudet caught the ball and advanced to the 15-yard line. Having attacked Georgetown's center twice, Andree rushed around the end for ten yards. Next Geilfuss punted to Georgetown's 35-yard line; the enemy catching it, rushed to Gallaudet's 35-yard line, but here the ball was lost to Gallaudet on a forward pass by



Courtesy of Buff and Blue.

THE GALLAUDET FOOT-BALL TEAM.

Clark Ass't-Mg'r.	Winemiller Sub.	Phelps Q. B.	Strong Sub.	Rosson Coach.	Norris Man'g'r.
Nichols R. E.	Neesam Sub.	Andree R. H. B.	Waters F. B. (Capt.)	Erickson L. H. B.	Cooley Sub.
	Mather R. T.	Garrett R. G.	Lawrence C.	Hwetson L. G.	Worley L. T.
					Geilfuss L. E.

every game for the first season after only a short time of practice; secondly, that the opposing teams that beat us by overwhelming scores merely outweighed us by many pounds. Our team weighs an average of only 150 pounds to the man. The Baltimore Medical College team is made up of crack players, one of whom was an ex-Lafayette full-back, and each man weighs about 30 pounds more than the Gallaudets.

It is the large amount of raw material and their inexperience, the lack of avoirdupois, and the frequent crippled condition of the best players that lowered our standard much below the point that was attained last year.

Our team, nevertheless, deserves credit for they have, as a rule, done their best, and they possibly will make a far better showing at the dawn of another football season, for the reason that not one of them excepting Nichols, 'or, is in the Senior class which graduates this year.

The results of the games played by the Gallaudet eleven are as follows:

With Central High School. Won.—17 to 0.
With University of Maryland. A tie.—6 to 6.
With West Maryland College. Lost.—11 to 6.
With Baltimore Medical College. Lost.—40 to 0.

the opponents. Geilfuss at once kicked to Georgetown's 25 yard-line, but the ball was again unted by Georgetown. Gallaudet caught the ball on their own 50-yard line. Here Gallaudet displayed her series of brilliant plays that resulted in the tying touch-down and astonished not only all Washington but all the teams outside that Georgetown had battled and conquered.

Gallaudet's winning streak commenced when Andree rushed over twenty yards. Waters followed, gaining ten more. Here Georgetown's line gave way and never regained its former strength. Waters, Geilfuss and Andree gained yards varying from one to five on every trial. Finally Andree rested the ball on Georgetown's 7-yard line, having gained 6 yards. Gallaudet played the allotted three downs that enabled her to keep the ball for four more downs, but on the next play, Waters, with a mighty rush, scored the long-coveted touch-down. Geilfuss attempted goal, but failed, as the ball struck one of the posts. Score.—Georgetown, 5; Gallaudet, 5. Time.—20 minutes.

There was five minutes left. Georgetown kicked off, Worley caught and returned three yards before being downed. Gallaudet made a trip down the field and it looked as if she were going to score again, but was stopped by the call of time on Georgetown's 30-yard line. The line-up of the teams is appended:

GALLAUDET.	POSITION.	GEORGETOWN.
Nichols.....	right end.....	Finnegan
Mather.....	right tackle.....	Sietz
Garrett.....	right guard.....	Kerns
Lawrence.....	center.....	McKay
Hewetson.....	left guard.....	Lynch
Worley.....	left tackle.....	Boulay
Geilfuss.....	left end.....	Drill
Phelps.....	quarter back.....	Buckley
Andree.....	right half back.....	O'Shea
Erickson.....	left half back.....	Gracie
Waters (captain).....	full back.....	Devlin (captain)

Score: Georgetown 5; Gallaudet 5. Time of halves, 25 minutes. Touchdowns, Lynch and Waters. Referee, Shields, of Orange A. A. Umpire—Holton, of West Maryland College. Timekeepers—Prof. Hall, Gallaudet and Mr. Doyle, Georgetown. Linesmen—Capedeville, Georgetown, and Cowley, Gallaudet. Scorer, Painter, Gallaudet.

In the evening, the victory was celebrated by means of a huge bon-fire and each hero of the day was conveyed around the fire upon the shoulders of his admirers. Fire-crackers cracked and fire-lights added to the illumination. Then a war dance having been given, the rooters yelled three times the following yells:

Wah! Hoo! Wah!
Hoo! Wah! Hoo!
Rah! Rah! Rah!
Buff and Blue!

and

Zip! boom! bah!
Rah! Rah! Rah!
Get there Get!!
Gal-lau-det!!

The Thanksgiving vacation passed away and nothing worthy of note occurred save the play rendered by the Jollity Club and the foot-ball game. There was no recitation on Friday. Mr. Ballard conducted his Thanksgiving service in chapel on Thanksgiving morning wherein he first commenced with the quotation of the national executive's Thanksgiving proclamation. The custom of setting apart one day in the year as a special day for Thanksgiving really began before Christianity, and has been kept by every civilized race, Christian or pagan. It is too well-known that the Puritans first began this custom in the year 1621, "for acknowledging the divine goodness in signal deliverances from danger, such as the opportune arrival of supply vessels from England, or the gathering in of a plenteous harvest." It is believed that they began it in England, establishing what is known as "harvest home" much like our Thanksgiving of to-day, though they disclaim all such connection with that day.

Nevertheless, it is a praiseworthy custom and one worthy for the American people to observe. This year we have been blessed with peace in our own country while countries on the other side of the water have been worried about wars. Our field and orchards have yielded plenty of products; commerce enlarged, business improved, and better times have dawned.

Our Thanksgiving dinner was such a splendid

dinner with rich brown turkeys that every one got "full," which he was thankful for.

Wednesday evening, the 28th ult., the members of the Jollity Club entertained a good-sized audience in the chapel with their excellent play, "Anita's Trial." The characters personified were as follows:

Anita, an Italian waif.....	Miss Bauman, '02.
Mrs. Deacon Pippin, with an eye for business.....	Mrs. Lindstrom, '02.
Laurella Ann Pippin.....	Miss M'Phail, '03.
Dorothy Pippin.....	Miss Hansen, '04.
(daughters of Mrs. Pippin.)	
Aunt Matilda, every body's aunt.....	Miss Norton, '01.
Clover Wells, Aunt Matilda's right hand.....	Miss Gregor, '02.
Ethel Manning, ready for anything.....	Miss DeLong, '02.
Kate Fortesque, a bride of three months.....	Miss Zell, '02.
Nan Fortesque, a victim of the camera.....	Miss Webster, '03.
Mary Hyde.....	Miss Weidenmier, '04.
Helen Joy.....	Miss Swift, I. C.
(our athletes.)	

On the evening of the 11th inst., just for convenience's sake, we paid a tribute to the memory Hopkins Gallaudet, the 113th anniversary of whose birth occurred on December 10th. That day was chosen, because on the morrow (Wednesday, the 12th inst.) was to be a whole holiday—the district holiday.

The frame of the large oil portrait of the highly esteemed man that hung on the left of the rostrum in chapel was lined with a wreath of smilax. A most excellent programme was rendered and is appended:

Remarks.....	Prof. Hall.
On Gallaudet's Birthday, a poem.....	Miss Hall, I. C.
How Gallaudet's Interest in the Deaf Began and What He Sacrificed in Becoming Their Teacher.....	Mr. Taylor, '01.
No Man Liveth Unto Himself.....	Miss McPhail, '03.
Remarks.....	Prof. Porter.
The Measure and the Man.....	Mr. J. Clark, '02.
Without Him, What?.....	Miss Lindstrom, '01.
Remarks.....	Dr. E. M. Gallaudet.

Dr. Gallaudet and Prof. Porter gave brief eulogies of the man to the audience, for they were the only men who had seen, conversed and spent many pleasant hours with our honored benefactor.

The President, at the conclusion of his remarks, expressed his praise for us in remembering his father, and the evergreen, he said, was the proper thing for the portrait as, from Dicken's, we can

"Keep his memory green."

An excellent program was rendered by the "Lit" at its fourth and last meeting of the present term, Friday evening, the 7th inst., and follows:

"The Labor Question" was the subject of a good lecture given by Mr. Bryant, '80. The question for the debate was: "Resolved, That the policy of excluding the Chinese laborers from the United States should be maintained and vigorously enforced." Mr. Strong, '02, supported by Mr. Barham, '04, stood for the affirmative side while Messrs. Schaefer, '02, and Schute, '04, held the negative. The disputants upon both sides, did well, but the judges gave their verdict to the negative. The dialogue, "The Professor Puzzled," given by Messrs. Rosson, '02, and Mather, '04, evoked much laughter. Mr. Erickson, '03, declaimed "A Soldier's Thanksgiving." For the first time this program was carried through without receiving a single criticism, and is, therefore, the best program ever rendered.

Dr. Charles Ely was the first one to deliver a lecture in the course of the Faculty series, taking for his subject "Sanitary Chemistry," Friday evening, the 23rd ult.

Friday evening, the 14th inst., Prof. Day gave us an exceedingly interesting talk on "Siberia and Exile-System," the second lecture in the course by the Faculty.

On Saturday afternoon, there was a game of football between the Ducks and the "Gallaudet Tigers," an eleven composed of men from the Senior's Sophomores and Freshmen. The Ducks had been hard at practice for more than a week, while the "Tigers" had but little practice in the morning of said day. In the "jungle" the "Tigers" easily sprang upon the poor Ducks, and came out unconquered by the score of 17 to 0.

Brooklyn Borough, N. Y.

As I write, the time that comes but once a year, the merry Yule Tide, with its round of festivity and gayety, and its old-time saying, "Peace upon earth and good will towards thy fellow men," is upon us.

On the evening of October 26th, a grand meeting of the deaf in the interests of Bryan and Stevenson and the Democratic party was held opposite the City Hall.

Tho's W. Brown opened the meeting and surprised his friends by making a political speech orally.

While Tom is, to our best information, entirely deaf, he has never lost his fluency of speech, and seems to converse about as clearly and distinctly as any hearing person.

At the meeting we noticed many of our silent friends who are in favor of McKinley and Roosevelt.

One of the main attractions, that proved a drawing card, was the fact that free refreshments and a segar were served to each after the meeting.

On account of another Democratic meeting of the deaf held on the evening of November 1st, in New York city, the regular meeting of our Guild was postponed until the following Thursday evening.

The remarks of Alex. Pach upon services for the deaf, reminds me that sometime ago, I called attention through the Press to the fact that the deaf deprecate too lengthy sermons, and that they do appreciate one of an hour's duration, and that is the limit to their patience. The Apostle's creed we have about every alternate Sunday.

And as to the holy communion, there is surely a reform needed in that direction. This offering everyone the same cup ought not to be tolerated. Shall the disease germs of the consumptive be transferred to the lips of those in whose veins flows the healthy life current, free and untainted by life-destroying germs. Surely that would be a sin. And then remember the ounce of prevention that is worth a pound of cure.

I am glad that our friend, the SILENT WORKER, is now pretty well circulated among the deaf of Brooklyn. But there are several still who intend to take it, but they delay from time to time, and in doing so, they miss the first few numbers that contain sketches and portraits of some of the prominent deaf of our Borough. Let our friend's remember that in reading the SILENT WORKER it will be an aid to them in advancing their education, and filling their minds with valuable and interesting information.

We notice since the SILENT WORKER met with such a sudden and favorable reception in Brooklyn, another paper for the deaf has changed its tone towards us, and now speak of us in quite a friendly manner. It has also secured a certain member of the Guild to furnish it with news, which is printed under the heading of Brooklyn news in the New York column.

Since Brooklyn has become part of Greater New York, we have no reason to find fault on account of not having a separate column.

But this party who furnishes the paper with news, if we are not mistaken in regard to his identity, chooses to remain under cover and even deny that he is the paper's informant.

The SILENT WORKER contains the most reliable news relating to our Guild.

Our friend, Wm. A. Moore, of this Borough, visited the Automobile exhibition at Madison Square Garden one evening last November.

His affection for that kind of vehicle led him to ask a policeman if he could get him a seat on one. The officer being obliging, did so, and Mr. Moore was whirled around to his heart's content.

He is very enthusiastic in his talk about the vehicles, and gives the new electric ones the preference, as the seat of those using gasoline soon becomes heated, according to his experience.

I noticed in a deaf-mute paper, published outside of the city of New York, that the hot breath of a whirlwind was to descend upon the

Brooklyn Guild at a special meeting held last October.

Well, it did not materialize, as the member for whose especial benefit the meeting was given, is considered some thing of a crank.

He took offense at the remarks of certain papers published in the interest of the deaf, one of which mentioned the Guild was soon to have a mock trial. While the reporter was wrong, or was misinformed, the error does not affect the Guild's standing, and is not worthy of comment.

While this party who raised the rumpus, and is continually making trouble under the impression that he is the one thing, and everything, and is continually thinking that every Treasurer we ever had is an embezzler, and every committee on excursions and entertainments steals something.

His talk don't amount to anything. As a member, he has a right to be heard, but we would be glad to be rid of him, and wish he would send in his resignation.

Few, except those who have toiled in the interests of a society, know the responsibilities that fall on the committee's shoulders.

While on the committee of the combined New York and Brooklyn excursion, given over a year ago, the writer, in selling tickets at the Brooklyn landing, found himself short of \$1.50, which he made good out of his own pocket.

At the excursion given last summer by the Brooklyn Guild, one member of the committee was short \$1.50, another \$1.65. Though one of them being in poor circumstances, both made good the loss. Instead of making a profit by being on a committee, it is often a dead loss to the members who are on it.

Leaving out the question of the work they do, we do not blame the Institutions, where such trouble maker's were educated, as we know but too well that individuals differ in mental calibre. In point of intelligence, we rather class them in the ranks of those who are suspicious.

The lecture, given under the auspices of the Brooklyn Guild of Deaf-Mutes, on the evening of Thursday, November 22nd, by Prof. Edward P. Clarke, of the New York Institution, was but slimly attended, some twenty persons being in the audience. We are sorry that more did not avail themselves of the privilege of enjoying such a treat.

The Professor chose for his subject Utah and the Mormons, which was very interesting and instructive.

Those who were present expressed themselves as well pleased, both with the subject, and also the agreeable manner in which the Professor expressed himself, partly in the sign-language, and partly by the use of the single hand alphabet.

While both the lecturer and the Guild were disappointed in point of the number present, he will come again some time in the near future, when we hope that the deaf of Brooklyn will show their appreciation to the Guild for securing such an interesting lecturer in their behalf, and will also do the gentleman justice by being present in large numbers.

There were several New Yorkers present from a distance, then why should those living in the vicinity be so backward. In giving lectures the Guild intends it for the educational welfare of its members and friends as well as to its own interests.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Gilbert celebrated their tenth wedding anniversary, on the evening of Monday, November 19th, by inviting a number of their friends. Owing to unavoidable circumstances, we were not able to be present, but from reliable sources we learn that an enjoyable evening was passed by those present, and that many tempting viands graced the table.

Their two little children, a boy and a girl, received a goodly share of the attention of the guest's, for they are fine looking and bright.

Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert received many fitting tributes to the occasion from their friends, and have our sincere wishes that they may live to enjoy many happy returns of their wedding day.

A baby boy was born to Mr. and Mrs. John B. Vallo, about the middle of last November. Unfortunately the infant never saw the light of day as it was still born. They have our heartfelt condolence at the time of their unfortunate loss.

LEO GREIS.

188 ADELPHIA ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

A TALENTED SCULPTOR.

N. C. BARNEY has in his office at the Marble works, a piece of sculpture which is considered a master-piece. It is a medallion head of President McKinley, executed out of the finest of Italian marble, mounted on a background of crimson velvet and measuring 18 inches in diameter. Two years ago it was on exhibition for three weeks at the White House, where, it is said, President McKinley took great pleasure in showing it to all his friends. It was here that the well known Italian sculptor, Trentanove, of Florence and Rome, examined it minutely and pronounced it perfect. He especially praised the work done on the eyebrow and the fine execution of nose and chin.

The work was done by Mr. Roy Cuiver Carpenter, two years ago while at the Gallaudet College at Washington, D. C. He was at work two weeks on the head, which was his first work in marble.

Mr. Carpenter is the son of Mrs. and Mr. Jerome B. Carpenter, of Beach street, and is spending his vacation at his home. He was graduated from the School for the Deaf in the class of 1896. One year later, he began a five years' course in the Gallaudet College at Washington, where he has a reputation for high scholarship. Inasmuch as he had no instruction in marble, the success attained is little less than marvelous. During his attendance at the School for the Deaf, he was in the department of cabinet making under Edwin Barton. The instruction received there has been the most he has had. Mr. Barney engaged him several weeks ago to do the fine carving on tomb-stones, and in regard to him said

THE DEAF IN SWEDEN.

IN Sweden every deaf child has to attend school from the age of 7 or 8 years. The children are put in a preparation class for one year, then are taught on the combined system. The country is divided into seven school districts, nearly all of which have erected large schools. The State and local authorities provide the education, which is under the inspection and superintendence of the clergy. There is a seminary for teachers of the deaf. There is no "higher education" for the deaf, but they are taught trades, chiefly tailoring, shoemaking and carpentering. There is a disposition among the deaf to complain at their choice being thus practically limited to three trades. There are few communicants among the Swedish deaf, and only one Missioner, whose work is supported by the public. The Salvation Army has one or two deaf-mute corps. In Sweden there are about 6,000 deaf-mutes. There is a central association of 600 members, with a capital of over 50,000 Kroner. It was founded by the deaf-mute painter, Mr. Albert Berg. There is also the South Swedish Deaf-mute Association, founded by Mr. Gerhard Titze. Two other associations are in course of formation. With the exception of the hearing president of the first and oldest society, the officials are all deaf. Teachers of the deaf do not fraternize with the deaf adults. —*British Deaf Monthly.*

C. H. Newton is still with the National Transit Company, and is living at Emlenton, Pa. He is employed as tank strapper and extra gauger. In each capacity he has become proficient, doing his work to the entire satisfaction of the company. This is evident as the company voluntarily raised his salary last summer. He is a hustler from early morning till late at night, doing his work as well and as much as any hearing person, and is always welcomed by the producers whenever he goes to run their oil, never having any trouble to do their work satisfactorily. Many of them can converse with him in the mute language, having become interested in him. His greatest trouble is in going around the country and meeting people who cannot write, and in these cases he is unable to do any business with them. —*Deaf-Mutes' Journal.*

Sporting Notes.

Reported BY GEORGE E. WAINWRIGHT, of the New Jersey School for the Deaf.

On the evening of the 1st of November, the School's first team met and were defeated by the hands of the Crozers, by the score of 30 to 0. Never since the organization of our basket-ball team had it ever met with such another defeat. Manager B. H. Sharp still has faith, feeling that our boys were temporarily out of form, but the score of the Crozer's was a big surprise.

Don't, don't, don't, be surprised over our defeat at the hands of the Model School.

On the 23rd of November, in the afternoon about 4.15 o'clock, our team in the swellest of clothes, left the Institution and aimed straight for the Model School. We arrived there about 4.30, laughing happily and then passed through the big hall into the dressing room. We stripped and went into our red and black uniform. It was 4.45 when our boys appeared on the floor for practice, and while we were at practice, Mr. Walker, (the Superintendent of our Institution) stalked forth. Mr. Walker said he had protested Riley but to no avail, and that he thought, rather than disappoint the large audience present it would be better to play the game. Capt. Wainwright at length acquiesced and both teams were called to the centre to begin the game. It was 4.55 when the ball went up, and both teams were off like a flash of lightning. Neither side scored until after ten minutes were played, but when the whistle blew for the first half to end, the score stood 8 to 0 in favor of the Model Schools. After a five minute intermission the whistle blew for the second half to begin, our boys immediately responded.

It was 5.15 when the ball was thrown into the air, and after the game began, the Model boys kept scoring goals until the score stood 14 to 0 in the Model's favor, but about five minutes before the whistle blew second half, Capt. Wainwright, our big captain, broke loose from his player, scoring a clean and clever goal. It was the only goal our boys could score. When the whistle blew at the end of the second half the score was 18 to 2, in favor of the Model School. The deaf boys made many clever trials at the basket, but they would not go through, as the baskets being loose, hanging heads. If the ball had gone through every time our boys had it running around the edge, they would have defeated the Model boys. Every body thought to themselves that it was a sure "White-wash" for the deaf boys, at first, but after playing ten minutes in the second half, they opened their eyes to see the Mutes' forward come around with a nice clean shoot for the hungry basket. It was a fair and clean game, and there was not a thing complained by Capt. Wainwright, except the referee, failing to notice the tripping. No one was surprised over our defeat, as the Model School had a player from the National League to play for their team. Powell played a fine game against Riley, and did very well, but his dribbling was not first rate.

Bennison, Wainwright, Boileau, Timm, and Kickers played especially fine.

The work of Bennison at centre and the passing of Boileau and Timm was first rate.

It is expected that our boys will get another chance at the Model Boys and, if so, the game is to be played on the our floor.

On the evening of the 19th of November, the Mutes met and were defeated at the hands of the Brian A. C. From beginning to end it was one of the finest games ever played on our floor. There was not a fist used, nor any quarreling. It was a game played by both teams as if we were brothers. The Brian A. C. carried off the honors at the end of the last half by the score 13 to 11. The first half ended by the score 9 to 7 in favor of the Brian A. C. In the second half we tried to brace up, but could not. Just as Wainwright threw the last goal, his defense man came at him with a mad rush and knocked him against one of the posts, knocking him senseless for about three minutes, but after he recovered continued to play. He could not however score another goal. So that gave us another defeat.

It is thought that the Mutes will get a chance at the Mt. Airy School boys. If so, the games will be played as soon as they are arranged.

The Kinetoscope and Telephone,

AND NEW YORK NOTES

EDITED BY ALEXANDER L. PACH

COMMENTING on the conduct of employers of labor, themselves deaf, who are reluctant to employ their fellow deaf, the *Mt. Airy World* carries the matter further by asking why it is that so many of the schools for the deaf refuse to give places to their graduates.

Regarding the first part of the matter we would say that it is a frequent and painful occurrence that deaf employers of deaf laborers have found that chumming with a deaf fellow, and hiring him to perform certain labors are two entirely different things.

I know one man so situated that though he can get deaf assistants in his business for less than he pays hearing ones, and can get better service, will not depend on his fellow deaf in his establishment. He has told me that the more consideration he has shown them, the more he has been imposed on. Orders that he has given them have been disregarded, and on more than one occasion he has been told to "do it himself." One workman threw up his place because he was not permitted to have a day off when he wanted it, and he wanted it at a time that was not consistent with the work in hand.

Of course this is not true of all deaf workmen, but it is a very frequent matter to find that the deaf workman who has a deaf employer takes advantage of the fact to seek favors and privileges that he would not under other circumstances.

The employer of a number of deaf workmen, who is himself a deaf-mute, whom the *World* quotes, keeps his workmen at a distance during work-hours, and tolerates no familiarities whatever in the factory, though when they meet outside he forgets that he is their employer and fraternizes with them on common ground. In this way he keeps their respect and good will, while maintaining his own independence.

The matter of Institutions and deaf assistants is one that has not been made the subject of as much discussion as it should. Perhaps one reason for it is that at conventions of the deaf, the leaders are, for the main part, teachers of the deaf who dare not start such a discussion and the editors of the school papers are not so situated that they can handle the subject without risk of criticism.

The best night-watchman I ever came across in a school for the deaf is himself a deaf-mute. Some of the most prominent schools in this country, the Minnesota, Ohio and New York, for instance, have deaf men at the head of their Educational Departments. With one or two exceptions the best edited and best printed of the little paper family, have deaf editors, and deaf foremen of printing-offices.

In spite of all this you will find that some of our schools for the deaf will not employ their own graduates, and others fill vacancies, caused by the retirement of deaf persons, with hearing people.

Lots of poor deaf girls could find congenial and remunerative work in Institution sewing rooms, laundries and the like if they were not discriminated against by the very people who should be the first to be of service in this way.

A green emigrant can get employment at fairly good wages, in some of our schools for the deaf, where a deaf girl of greater ability and ripe experience would be turned away.

This is a fable:

Once upon a time there was a man. He had a weakness for writing for newspapers, and he just wrote what came to him to write. He told the truth because there was no reason for him to do other wise. He had a bad habit of probing. He did not take a thing for granted because other people did. As a rule he hit off things that he did not think were right. He hated hypocrisy just as he hated hypocrites. When he got off something that pleased his friends they kept awfully quiet about it. When he went to the other extreme and trod on some ones corns, they made a terrible how-de-do over it. Sometimes by a process of round-

about and abstruse reasoning, they thought they had been hit. Once he wrote something that by the merest coincidence and an accidental chain of circumstances was construed as a reflection on some of his personal friends. They charged him with it. He denied it. Pressed, he gave facts that verified his position. Even then they would not let upon him. What was to be done with him? Humiliation and then ostracization were suggested, and then they got him in a corner and again charged him with inuendo. Again was the proof forthcoming, and in no uncertain terms. And in the end? What could be the end? Justice prevailed.

The Moral—The Moral lies in the application!

The annual entertainment of the League of Elect Surds, which is given in commemoration of the birthday of Isaac Lewis Peet, came off on Thursday evening, December 5th, and was both a financial and an artistic success. There were only a hundred and fifty in attendance, but they were the representatives of the very best elements in our circle.

The entertainment begun with a commemorative address, full of reminiscences by Dr. E. H. Currier, Dr. Peet's successor at the New York School for the Deaf, and he was followed by the venerable and venerated Rev. Thomas Gallaudet.

The Grand Exalted Ruler of the League of Elect Surds, Companion E. A. Hodgson read letters from Miss Elizabeth Peet, and Dr. E. A. Fay, and Dr. Walter B. Peet responded to enthusiastic demands for a speech.

Shortly after this the curtain rose on the *Surd's* Annual try at Dramatic honors, and the try was a success. The play was a little comedy farce with an English origin, and an American adaptation by Thos. F. Fox, Grand Secretary-Treasurer of the Surds.

The veteran William G. Jones carried off first honors as a matrimonially inclined land-lady, and Charles LeClerc ran a close second as a simpering, dull witted Tillie Slowboy. The light comedy parts were in the hands of Messrs. Fox and Lounsbury, who had roles on the "Box and Cox" order and they made the most of their limited opportunities.

Frederick W. Meinken had a part that might be classified with the "also ran" division, as he only appeared at the very end of the play.

At the conclusion of the play there was a coon-song and cake walk by Miss Grace Meinken, Edwin Fox, George Lounsbury and Stewart and George Vincent Pach. These are all children of Surds, and they sang and danced well, and were becomingly costumed, but their performance was marred by an accompanist who "rattled" them by beginning his accompaniment at the wrong place. They went through the best they could under the circumstances, but this unfortunate *contretemps* accelerated the inevitable stage fright and the tots did not do themselves justice.

Dancing followed and the affair ended with the universal accord that the Surds had maintained the high standard they set for themselves.

The next event that New Yorkers look forward to is the reception that the Union Leaguers give at the Tuxedo next month. Felix Simonson, the chairman, belongs to the new blood element, and has infused his comrades with the same spirit. The affair is a clean break-away from all set notions in the line of Union League entertainments, and promises to be very enjoyable. There will be a fine banquet, and there are no extra charges, all asides have been done away with and even the time-honored box-office will be dark, for there will be no door sales.

After two years of rest, the Manhattan Literary Association emerged from its lethargic state and gave a celebration in commemoration of the birthday of Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, on Monday evening, December 12th, at St. Ann's Church, New York City. With years of ripened experience and some hard hits at its persistence

in making these celebrations an excuse for enriching itself, the Association took a real step forward and gave a free evening's pleasure to the deaf of New York.

One thing the Association has yet to learn, is that all the wisdom, and all the oratorical ability of New Yorkers is not centered at the New York Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb.

For years and years, at all the celebrations in honor of Gallaudet, and, for that matter, pretty nearly all occasions, the deaf teachers from the Institute have monopolized things, even after their continued enactment of the same role has made it dreary.

The Manhattan Literary Association has not learned this lesson yet, but eventually it will.

The event of the evening was the oration of Mr. Edwin Allan Hodgson, who is a splendid speaker, and one who uses clear and forcible signs in almost literal transcript of the English, a hearing man would use, in an oral address.

Mr. Hodgson related many instances of the career of Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet which few, if any of the audience had heard before, and as his address is to be printed in one or more of the papers, many who were not present will have a chance to enjoy it, though they will miss the keen enjoyment of the sign rendition.

Though Mr. Hodgson has been connected with the New York school for over a quarter of a century, he never attended a school for the deaf, and this was the only circumstance that detracted from the appearance of things. Next time a deaf-mute, a living example of the beneficence of Gallaudet's work, should appear as the orator of the occasion.

One of the speakers gave the audience somewhat of a shock when, in questionable signs, questionable because of their too literalness, he brought Gallaudet back to earth and imitated him as he would appear as a senile old man of 112 years attending a celebration in his honor. Some of those who saw this are still wondering. This speaker closed with a magnificent peroration in which he said Gallaudet was a great search-light, and deaf-mutes should be his "lamp-lighters."

Dr. Gallaudet gave some interesting anecdotes of his father, and Franklin Campbell narrated some school experiences and reminiscences of Gallaudet, and Messrs. Thos. F. Fox and W. G. Jones responded to invitations to speak.

Messrs. Froelich and Souweine interspersed the several speeches with timely remarks, and at the end "Tom, Dick and Harry" were told that they might ascend the platform and make a few remarks, but neither Tom, Dick nor Harry seemed anxious to accept, and the meeting closed with another address by Mr. Froelich.

An odd feature of the affair was the fact that the three members of the Committee of Arrangements, who planned and carried out the affair, were all graduates of Oral schools.

Within a short period of less than one week, in the greatest city in the country, the deaf have celebrated the natal days of two men whose names are indissolubly connected with the education of the deaf—Gallaudet and Peet. In each case all the work was done by the deaf themselves. In one instance, Principal Currier of the New York school was present and made an address, but none of the three other schools for the deaf were represented by their Principals, and teachers were present to the number of perhaps one per cent. of the teaching force.

Though the Gallaudet celebration was held but half a mile from the New York Institution, the teachers and officers did not take advantage of the opportunity to witness the manifestation of the deaf man's love and veneration for his benefactor. I do not know why this is so, but with the exception of the New York school, those hereabouts take almost no interest in the doings of the deaf after they leave school, and there is something lacking when this state of affairs is considered.

Editor Fort Lewis Seliney of the *Deaf-Mutes' Register* is reported to be very ill at his home in Rome, New York, and all those who know him,

and the many who know of him fervently hope that his illness will be of very short duration.

Mr. Leo Greis, the Brooklyn representative of this paper, while exercising the right of every citizen of this country, expressed a belief that a certain article he read was a true exposition of a certain state of affairs. So far so good. But a writer in the *Deaf-Mutes' Journal*, presumably the New York city man, tells him in that column that he "does not know what he is talking about."

There's impudence for you.

Mr. Greis, out in the open (his name is signed to his article) expresses a conviction, and an unknown in the bush fires on him.

That's not civilized warfare.

The young man who is supposed to supply the *Deaf-Mutes' Register* with New York news goes to sleep every time the League of Elect Surds give an entertainment. For some reason or other he never knows anything about these affairs, and the readers of the paper are cheated out of a great many items of interest.

The name of Oscar Hammerstein is known all over this broad land, but he won't know till he reads it here, that he stands a good chance of earning a place in the Hall of Fame that the Deaf will build some of these days. Last summer lots of our Gotham deaf people had big lumps of ennui knocked out of them, literally, by spending an evening on "Hammerstein's Victoria Roof." There were a round dozen big acts, and every one was a feast for the eye, and feasts for the eye are as enjoyable to the deaf as they are to the hearing. The deaf people saw the marvelous Johnson Bros. do unbelievable things on bicycles; they saw the Rogers boys juggle hoops and balls till the eye fairly dazzled. They saw the Yoscarrys defy all laws of equilibrium, and they saw little Healey and his big partner do "fake circus stunts" till their laughter became painful. Then there were exhibitions of slack wire walking by a trio who know no equal, and the Morris ponies in their almost human exhibition and so on and so on.

Again, Mr. Hammerstein is tickling the deaf man in search of diversification with the Agoust family, who appear in a farce comedy called "The Star and Garter." Never mind about the Star and Garter, but make it a point to see the Agoust family if you can.

There are jugglers and there are jugglers, but there are only four Agousts, more's the pity. There is more to be seen and enjoyed in the twenty-five minutes they occupy the stage than there is in most "shows" that occupy the whole evening (I am speaking from the deaf man's stand-point). The quartet weave poetry out of sixteen oranges, and you can hear music, in your imagination when they show how scientific an art juggling is when properly acquired.

ALEX. L. PACH.

Adelaide, South Australia.

A concert was given at the Deaf and Dumb Institute, Wright-street, on Wednesday evening, October 10th, when the hall was comfortably filled. The programme opened with an overture by Miss Isabel Rhead, who, besides contributing a second solo, acted as accompanist. Songs were capably rendered by Miss Irene Searcy, "Bid me to love" and "Only once more;" Mrs. Fleming, "The old cuntry" and "The mission of a rose;" and Mr. H. Colbourne, "Queen of angel." Mr. Clifford Eskell in "Magic up to date" gave a clever exhibition of conjuring. Mr. C. F. Beeton's recitation "The Matter Rider" was encored, and his second number was "The Bachelors' Sale." Tableaux, "Lady Teazle" (taken by Miss Marsh) and "Good Night," with farces by deaf and dumb members of the Institute, and gramophone selections by Mr. Clifford Eskell made up the rest of the programme. Mesdames Millikin and S. Johnson arranged the details of the entertainment.

The molten gold returns to clay,
The polish'd diamond melts away;
All is altered, all is flown,
Nought stands fast but truth alone.
—The Monastery.

The Deaf In Business.



JOSEPH G. PARKINSON, M.A., PATENT ATTORNEY, CHICAGO, ILL.

JOSEPH PARKINSON, M. A., was educated at the Hartford School for the Deaf and graduated from Gallaudet College in 1869 and in 1874 received the degree of Master of Arts. His work was so good that he was eventually promoted to the position of chief examiner of patents. Resigning his position, he engaged in the patent law business with his brother, in Cincinnati, Ohio. They subsequently moved to Chicago, the partnership still continuing until a few years ago, when it was dissolved, since which time the two brothers have been carrying on business separately. There are two other deaf lawyers in the United States, Messrs. Gold Fogle, of New York, and Theo. Grady of California, but Mr. Parkinson is the only patent lawyer. The above information was taken from J. E. Gallaher's book, "Representative Deaf Persons, and for the photograph from which a half tone was made for the paper, we are indebted to Prof. John Hotchkiss, of Gallaudet College, Washington, D. C.

A "DEAF MUTE" WHO SPEAKS FIVE LANGUAGES.

IVAN HEYMUNSON, of Chicago, who was in the city during the past week on a business trip, is a deaf-mute educated by the oral method to speak five languages, and although only 22 years of age he has traveled widely on two continents. His occupation is traveling for a Chicago book bindery through the West. Being a bookbinder by trade, he has a practical insight to the business which makes him a valuable man.

During his stay here, Mr. Heymunson, accompanied by Miss Hypatia Boyd, visited the School for Deaf-Mutes, at Seventh and prairie streets. He conversed in the German language with Miss Weststein, the principal, and with the pupils, and his visit was appreciated by the children, who enjoyed talking with him and asking questions.

Mr. Heymunson is an attractive looking young man, slender and of medium height.

He was smoking his after-dinner cigar the other day when a *Sentinel* reporter called to see him. In the conversation that followed he showed by his observations that he was a man of the world, educated and conscious of having in a remarkable degree overcome the drawbacks that deaf-mutes labor under. The blessings of the oral method of instruction are also emphasized.

"I lost my hearing at the age of 2 years as the effect of an attack of scarlet fever," said he. "I am a native of Luebeck, Germany. I was educated in the School for the Deaf at Luebeck and in the school at Hamburg. I was four years in the Luebeck institution, four years in the Hamburg school and two years in the Hamburg High school, I learned the trade of bookbinder at Hamburg. I have traveled in Sweden, Norway, Eng-

land, Denmark, Switzerland, Italy, France, Belgium, The Netherlands and America. I am acquainted with the Swedish, French, Hebrew, German and English languages. German is my native language and Germany my native country, and I like them both the best in the world.

"I expect to make Chicago my home, as it has good business opportunities. I enjoyed my visit to the Milwaukee deaf school very much. Some of the children seemed pleased to talk German with me. They asked me many questions. One of the first questions they asked me was: 'Can you swim?' I told the little questioner that I could and that gave him great satisfaction."

Mr. Heymunson wears a pair of sleeve-buttons on one of which his father's face was photographed and on the other his mother's. He has visited many of the famous literary points in Germany, among them being the birthplace and haunts of Goethe and Schiller. — *Milwaukee Sentinel*, Nov. 12.

A DEAF-MUTE ELECTRICAL INVENTOR.

MR. W. E. SHAW, of Boston, Mass., is becoming quite well known as an electrical inventor of no mean ability.

Says a correspondent in the *Deaf-Mutes Register*:

"About two years ago, he invented an attachment to a clock by which a sleeper could be awakened at any time he wished. Since then, he has added one by one until now there are six attachments, all of which work together charmingly. The objects of the attachments are as follows: First, to wake up sleepers by means of 'hammering' on the bedstead; second, also to wake up by means of dropping a bag of any weight on the sleeper's face (of course the bag is supposed to be filled with anything soft and not stones; and weight and size of the bag can be regulated according to the force needed in waking the sleeper). These two attachments are not needed together, but are left for the individual to choose.

"The third attachment, burglar or fire-alarm; fourth, to strike a match and light candle or lamp for sleeper to take about the house in case of burglary; fire or to make fire in mornings. Fifth, electric light flashes in the sleeper's face. The object is not only to wake the sleeper, but to give him light for a moment whenever he needs it, such as taking medicine, etc.

"Sixth, explosion of Dynamite cups. This attachment can be adjusted so that only in case of fire or burglary, it explodes.

"Now, by means of having this device connected with the usual automatic fire alarms, when a fire alarm is given, it sets all the six apparatuses at work, waking up the sleeper with electric-light glaring in his face, feels or hears the explosion, as the case may be with a deaf-mute or hearing person, gets up and grabs the lighted candle, goes about the house to find where the fire is. This may be connected with burglar alarm, or both at the same time.

"We hope Mr. Shaw will push it through until it is patented, instead of hanging it up for curiosity, because it would surely bring him a fortune.

"Many deaf-mutes have inventive talents like him, but have cast their inventions aside just because they fear they would have to spend so much money to get them patented, or because they thought they were not worth the trouble. For instance, Mr. Harry Jordan has his work shop full of his own devices, such as steam engines, safe locks, electric apparatuses, and keys—yet he thought no more of them than the bread for his supper.

"Mr. Shaw may be different from others for he takes pride in his inventions which he has a right to. His education may be limited, but he has always been very ambitious and industrious, even during his school days.

"Lately he has been rather seclusive, having devoted all his spare moments to devising, etc., at his home.

Special training and practical experience are essential to the highest success in the work of educating the deaf. Recognizing this fact, Superintendent McNulty has set it down as an invariable rule that seekers after employment as teachers must, to be eligible, come possessed of one or the other of these qualifications, together with a finished general education and good native ability. — *Lone Star Weekly*.



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EDITORIAL.

We wish,—but it all “goes without saying,” at this season.

THE December increase in their Home Fund, of nearly two hundred dollars, by our Pennsylvania brethren, is one of which they may justly be proud.

THERE has been much to add enjoyment and zest, and to lighten the intellectual and industrial burdens of our children this fall, nothing perhaps that has left more pleasant memories with them than their day of Thanksgiving. The only trouble was that the good things came so thick and fast as to leave the impression that the weather bureau or some occult influence had reduced the hours it contained to about one quarter of the usual number and made it go all too soon.

The “best bib and tucker” were scarce on before there was a call to chapel, and a talk by the Superintendent on the events of the century just closing, was given. This over, there was a two hours period for general games and these were followed by a dinner of chicken, vegetables, cranberries and pumpkin pie that would have been a feast for the gods. At three the Album was opened, in the chapel, under the direction of Miss Vail, and Mr. Lloyd explained the characters as the pages were turned. It is perhaps needless to say that the photographs were alive and consisted of our little folks in various guise. On another page will be found these pictures united in one, and reproduced in half-tone by Mr. Porter and his class. They afforded a couple of hours excellent amusement, and, after the supper that followed, a game of basket-ball closed the day. We have every hope of Christmas, of Washington's birthday, and of Easter, but we question whether any one of them will equal in real down enjoyment the holiday just passed.

THE three absolute essentials to a good school are good teachers, responsive children, and rea-

sonable parents. It is not always easy to assemble a corps of instructors, every one of whom has the true teaching instinct; there are very apt to be among the children at least a few to whom school is scarce better than a necessary evil, and it seems quite as impossible to find parents of pupils who enter with their whole souls into the work, who are cheerful, reasonable, considerate, and broad-minded, and who second in every way the efforts of the school to elevate and ennoble their children. What a blessing it would be if they were all of this type!

We have before our mind, at this moment, one of them, and to say that she is a perennial delight to us would scarce express it. She is only a poor wash-woman, to be sure, but there are a lot of millionaires who might well envy her the good she does and the happiness she takes in doing it. She comes to us wreathed in smiles, and, when her little boy appears, these smiles do not give way to a flood of tears. Its, “ah! Owney, my boy, you're looking splendid. It's enough *you* get to eat, and the treatment of a prince, or you wouldn't be after bein' so bloomin' well always when I do come to see you, here's an apple and an orange and a box of candy, and now take me to see your teachers.” The teacher is “just splendid,” the dining room is as “nate as a new pin.” The Infirmary is “hivin’ly,” and of the Industrial Department she says “What a blissin’!”; the beds are “fit for a king;” the grounds “suparb” everything is right and Owney's the “luckiest boy that ever wur.” “I'm sure he loves all his friends here, how could he help it” she says as she goes away leaving Owney wreathed in smiles and at peace with himself, his school and the world. How can anyone help loving Owney's mother. She and her prototypes bring an amount of real downright encouragement to a school for the Deaf that is incalculable. Fortunately for the school ninety-nine out of a hundred of the parents are of her train, not all quite so helpful, perhaps, but all reasonable, judicious and well-meaning, and all striving to uphold, when necessary, the failing hands of those in authority. But the hundredth, oh my! She drops in all of a sudden, so that she may, if possible, find her boy with the thumb-screws on, and looks him up herself. She is evidently discomfited when she finds him the picture of health and strength, but, concealing her disappointment, falls on his neck with cries of anguish over her “poor dumb child” and soon has him as lachrymose as herself. Then begins a rigid cross-examination as to his treatment. Has any one struck him, has any one shaken him, has any one locked him up in a dungeon. Ah! at last, so his teacher has looked cross at him. She will see about that. She has a “pull.” Her husband knows the “heeler” that knows the “boss” that knows the member of the Legislature, &c., and she'll have the teacher who was so inhuman removed forthwith. She sees more spots on the table-cloth than there are on the sun, more dirt on the floor than there ever was in the Augean Stables, more defects in the cooking than were in the features of Proserpine, and more microbes in the infirmary than there are on a baccilli farm. Rules are all very well for the rank and file, but do not apply to hers and to regulation, of all kinds he must be the exception. You cannot deceive her when you tell her that the room she is entering is the gymnasium and the wire gratings over the windows are merely to prevent the basket-ball from breaking the glass. She knows

better than that, and, indeed, concerning everything, she knows it all. She is going to take her little son away to-morrow, but to-morrow never comes, and he goes on happy as a little lord, picking up language, acquiring his trade, doing well in every direction in spite of the handicap. The truth is that way down in her heart of hearts she knows that, as Owney's mother says of Owney, *hers* too is “the luckiest boy that ever wur,” but she won't say so, she'll die first. She is a born pessimist, and to her there's but one good and perfect thing on all the earth and that's her boy. She means well, but alas! for her judgment. He will have to be a good one indeed to survive her injudiciousness. He's a “wonder” if he does. If he ever amounts to anything at all it will not be “on account of” but “in spite of” her care, and if she does not make him, in a very brief time, the school “terror,” he's of good stuff indeed. Happily, she is the type of a small class. Were it a large one the places which now know the College, the Boarding school, the Children's Home, and the School for the Deaf, would soon know them no more forever.

THE careful study of a thousand cases should give a most excellent opportunity for deducing conclusions that may be of practical value; and so we may accept as “by the card” the data arrived at by the United States Bureau of Education upon completion of the recent examination conducted by them. Their report is an exceedingly interesting one and contains a large number of facts so curious and unexpected as to be almost startling to those of us who have made a study of children.

At the age of five boys are taller than girls but the girls are of about equal height with them at seven, continuing so until nine. From nine until twelve the boys are taller, but at twelve they are passed by the girls who continue the taller until fifteen when the boys once more take the lead and maintain it the rest of their lives. After seventeen there is little increase in height for the girls, while we find the boys still adding rapidly to their stature at eighteen. Boys have a greater lung capacity than girls at every age, more especially after thirteen.

Boys and girls with light hair and eyes seem both much less sensitive to pain than those with dark hair and eyes, but the latter are the stronger.

Comparing boys of American parents, not of the laboring classes, with boys of American parents, of the laboring classes, we find that the former are equal to the latter in five studies, superior in nine, and inferior in none; while with the girls those of the non-laboring class excel in all branches.

Boys of mixed and foreign nationalities are superior in eleven studies, inferior in one study and equal in two studies to boys of American parentage. Girls of mixed and foreign nationalities are superior in eight studies, inferior in four and equal in two to girls of American parentage.

With the age of the boys the percentage of average ability increases, except in a very few studies. All children are lazy at times, but the boys have the higher percent of laziness of the two.

Long headedness, usually considered a good sign, has been found among boys to indicate dullness and unruliness, among girls however brightness.

Both boys and girls of parents not belonging to the laboring classes are heavier than those of parents belonging to these classes up to the age of fifteen, after which, while the rule continues to hold with the boys, the condition is reversed with the girls.

Intellectual strength increases with the circumference of the head and bright boys are generally taller and heavier than dull ones.

The percent of defective speech in girls is very low (0.28). In boys it is about four times greater.

Girls are superior to boys in average studies, and boys much more unruly than girls. Dull boys are much more unruly than bright ones. As among the children of the laboring and non-laboring classes, the girls of the later class are less unruly than the girls of the former, while the reverse is true of the boys. The girls of American parentage are much less unruly than those of foreign parentage, and boys of American parentage are brighter than those of foreign parentage.

The Report of the Bureau contains a vast number of other facts of interest, and as a whole, merits careful perusal.

Our Graduates.



Silent Worker Eng.

CARRIE ASPINWALL.

Miss Carrie Aspinwall, whose portrait appears above, graduated about three years ago. She lives in Millville, N. J., and has been employed in a ladies' wrapper factory, in which capacity she has distinguished herself as being one of the best and quickest employees, commanding wages higher than the average. She is very striking in appearance and socially is a great favorite.

MARK TWAIN ON HELEN KELLER.

IN a recent address to the Woman's Press club, of New York City, Mark Twain (S. F. Clemens), one of the greatest American humorists, says the following of Helen Keller:

"She is the marvel of marvels, of which there has been no precedent in human history. She, who has been lifted out of darkness, has passed a Harvard examination, and knows everything that I've been for nearly ninety years trying to learn, although I am sentimentally blunt, morally deaf and sometimes dumb. Not often. That wonderful girl speaks as nearly perfect English grammar as there is spoken—there is no such thing as perfect grammar."

If this humorist will keep himself posted and wait ten or fifteen years hence, he will see other, and possibly greater, marvels in Linnie Hague-wood, Tommy Stringer and Leslie Oren.—Ex.

School and City

Charles Quigley's mother was a caller at the school the first of this month.

Shortly before Thanksgiving, Mr. Borden was called home on account of the sudden death of an aunt.

Allie Leary has returned and the girls were delighted to have her back with them again. Allie's father accompanied her and remained long enough to visit the school.

There have been several light-cases of mumps and those who fell victims to the epidemic were Annie Jackson, Effie Kraski, Minnie Brede, Sadie Penrose, Lillie Hamilton and Raymond Carney.

Jennie Schweizer was recently sent some cotton, gathered on her aunt's plantation in Texas. We believe this same aunt is now visiting in New York City.

Several of the girls went to see the Miss Billees one Saturday afternoon and there were agreeably surprised to meet Mr. and Mrs. Howell.

Miss Dellicker has an excellent set of pictures of the presidents hanging up in her school-room. To study the style of haberdashery alone is interesting.

Wonder how the climate in other states compare with ours! Wednesday, November 14th, it snowed, and the following Wednesday there was a thunder-shower followed by a rainbow.

Mr. Lloyd has been on the sick list for a week or so. He had the shingles and we have been told that he was anything but amiable at the time of his illness. How unlike him?

Several weeks ago, crate after crate of machinery was brought to the laundry and set up. We presume the improvement now is so great that washing can be done while one waits.

Miss Olin now has the Sunday-school class at Christ Episcopal Church, formed of children from this school. Miss Vail had the class last year, but with her increase of duties was obliged to give it up.

Mr. Pach was the guest of the Porters', Sunday, November 18th. He is so pressed with business and in such great demand everywhere that his friends must be content with a very small allotment of his time.

Reno Bice and her father made a flying trip to New York last month, staying only long enough to do some Christmas shopping. Reno is playing the part of a wise virgin as she has begun some time ago, to lay in her Christmas presents.

Is the bloom on some of the girls' cheeks natural? We are inclined to believe that it is not. What is the supplication in the Litany "deliver us — from all vainglory and hypocrisy?" It would be well to bear this in mind.

Julius Kiegers, while passing one of the teachers' school-rooms, saw a pine-cone hanging on the wall. He began "reminiscing" about the time he lived in Belgium and said he remembered having seen the people use them as kindling-wood.

We are generally kept in touch with our former pupils, and in almost every instance very good reports are received of them. A short time ago, Lizzie Weeks received a letter from Lillie Johnson, and Eddie Stilwell received one from Adolph Krokenberger who are doing very nicely.

When the barber made his second visit this time, three of the little girls hid in a coal-bin. We wonder where they will hide the next time. Is it because the barber is such a horrid man, or the thought of the shears strikes terror to their hearts, or they hate to part with their much caressed locks?

Mr. and Mrs. Walker went to Lakewood to

attend a Board meeting and about the time they were to leave, there began a ceaseless downpour. This continued for twelve hours, keeping them at the mercy of the hotel-proprietor. When they finally started they were obliged to wait at a dreary, cheerless farm-station for an hour and a half to make connections.

One Sunday evening, the children were taken to Taylor's Opera House to see the moving pictures of the Passion Play. The customs of the time and the latter part of Christ's life were very well portrayed and proved a very instructive lesson to the children. The entertainment was given under the auspices of St. Joseph Roman Catholic Church of this city.

Mrs. Keeler and Miss Bockee spent the greater part of their Thanksgiving vacation with friends in Trenton. A dinner was given in their honor and among those who were present were Misses Tilson, and Hendershot. Instead of teaching in the Iowa school as we have supposed, Mrs. Keeler is teaching in Nyack, New York.

Mrs. Moran, who has been suffering the agonies of a felon, was obliged to call on some of the boys to assist her with the sweeping and scrubbing. Of the work done by various aids, Julius Kiegers and David Powell were the best. So, girls, if neatness is to be salient feature in your housekeeping, set your cap either for Julius or David.

Effie Kraski received a letter from Lily Gano several weeks ago, stating that she would not be able to return to school until her mother's condition was on the mend, which might not be until after the holidays. We are very sorry to hear of her illness, and trust she will have a speedy recovery.

"Men are base deceivers ever," what about the women? Poor Sarah Keen was awakened late one night and told it was time to rise. It was hard work for her to throw off the hypnotic influences of sleep, but, however, she made a heroic effort to dress, and by the time she was ready to go downstairs, she began to see through a glass darkly.

When anyone is asked by Jennie Temple to spend Saturday and Sunday with her, the guest to be feels as though she has been especially favored. This time Jennie took Lizzie Weeks home with her and she enjoyed her visit very much.

Jennie's birthday was last month and she received many pretty presents, among them a moonstone ring and belt.

Packages, coming from home, have been a daily occurrence for almost a month. Among those who received boxes were Emma Jacobs, Carrie Christoffers, Josie Grisley, Annie Mayer, Ella Blackwell, Etta Moyer, Zazel Brugler, Marie Sieben, Sadie Harway, Lillie Shaw, Clara Breese, Jennie Schweizer, Minnie Walsh, Josie Burke and Lizzie Hartman.

Two of the young ladies in the household would prove valuable additions to a home, for they have a remarkable aptitude for turning things, no matter how trivial, to some use. They can transform cracker-boxes, barrels, etc., into very useful and artistic receptacles, make their own *passe par tout* pictures, to say nothing about the wonders of their wardrobes. If the other sex only knew this, what a rush there would be for the golden fleece.

Mrs. Nellie Jones, formerly girls' supervisor here a few years ago made a very pleasant call on friends on the 10th inst. She was accompanied by her daughter and Miss Wright, daughter of ex-Steward Wright. Mrs. Jones' daughter had an engagement to play at the Taylor Opera House in the evening, in "The Village Postmaster." She appears under the stage name of Miss Jane Marbury. A number of Institution attendees attended the performance, and were highly delighted with the play as it was clean, realistic and instructive as well as entertaining.

School - Room.

Conducted by R. B. Lloyd, A.B.

Geography.

I.

(Suggested by the picture of a river.)

This is a picture of a river. It is a beautiful river with hilly banks. It seems to be quite deep for steamboats and other vessels are sailing on it. In the foreground we see a town and a fort. We know it is a fort, because we can see the cannon. Rivers are very useful. They give us water to drink and fish to eat. Vessels sail on them and they make the country beautiful. Rivers are formed by springs and and by melting snow in the mountains. I have seen the Delaware river, the Passaic river, and the Hudson river.

II.

1. In what city is this school located?
2. In what part of the State is it?
3. What river flows by?
4. What canal passes through it?
5. What railroads connect it with other places?
6. What is the city famous for?
7. How is the city lighted at night?
8. Why is it called the capital of New Jersey?
9. Who have large stores here and what kind?
10. How far is the School for the Deaf from Clinton St. Station?

III.

1. What is our country composed of?
2. Who is the President?
3. When was he elected?
4. What are his politics?
5. Did you vote? Why not?
6. Do you wish to vote?
7. Who was the first President?
8. How long ago was it?
9. Where does the President live?
10. Who is the governor of New Jersey?
11. When was he elected?

IV.

1. Draw a picture of a mountain range.
2. Draw a picture of a mountain and mark its base, its summit, its slope.
3. What is the longest mountain range in the world?
4. What is the highest mountain in the world called?
5. Where is it?
6. How high is it?
7. Are there any mountains in New Jersey? Where?
8. Are there any mountains in New Jersey south of Trenton?
9. What is the climate on the summit of a high mountain?

Pictures.

I.

1. What does the picture on page 17 represent? It is a scene in Greenland.
2. What kind of animals are drawing the sled? They are dogs.
3. What is the man flourishing? He is flourishing a whip.
4. What are his clothes made of? They are made of bear-skin and seal-skin.
5. What is the hut built of? It is built of ice and snow.
6. What are these people called? They are called Esquimaux.
7. Where do they live?

They live in Greenland.

8. Do they shake hands?

No, sir, they do not.

9. What do they do instead of shaking hands? They rub noses.

10. What kind of country is Greenland?

It is a cold, dreary country.

11. How many dogs are harnessed to the sled?

There are five.

12. Why don't the people use horses?

Because they have none and horses cannot live there. It is very cold and there is no grass.

II.

1. What does the picture on page 68 represent? It is a man riding on a camel.
2. What is the man carrying? He is carrying a spear.
3. What is the spear for? It is to fight with.
4. What is it made of? It is made of wood tipped with iron.
5. Do we use spears? No, sir, we do not.
6. What do you see on the ground behind the man? It is the skeleton of a camel.
7. What do you see in the distance? We see some pyramids.
8. Where are the man and the camel travelling? They are travelling in a desert.
9. Where is the desert? I think it is in Africa.
10. What kind of place is a desert? It is dry and barren.
11. Do we use camels in this country? No, sir, we prefer horses.
12. Why are camels better than horses in the desert? Because they can go a long time without water.

Conditional Sentences.

1. If you had twenty-five cents what would you buy?
2. If you were a girl what would you do?
3. If you were a man would you wear a beard or shave your face clean?
4. If you should see an eagle what would you do?
5. If you could fly where would you go?
6. If you should find ten dollars what would you do?
7. If you wanted a pair of new shoes where would you buy them?
8. If you should lose your way in a strange city what would you do?
9. If Willie should run away what would the Principal do?

Original Sentences.

I.

Write a sentence with each of the words:

on, in, over, out of,
into, off, to, at,
with, for, behind, between.

II.

Write a sentence with each of the words:

yesterday, to-morrow, last night,
by and by, one day, this evening,
last Saturday, next Saturday, last summer.

The Comparative and Superlative.

I.

1. Which is the largest, a dog or a horse?

2. Which is the taller, Miss H. or Miss T.?
3. Which is the older, John or James?
4. Which do you prefer, coffee or tea?
5. Which can run the faster, Ralph or John?
6. Who is the tallest of the boys?
7. Who is the tallest of the girls?
8. What is the largest building in Trenton?
9. What is the largest animal in the world?
10. Which is the most useful metal?
11. Which is the most beautiful of the flowers?
12. Which is the fiercest of animals?

II.

Compare the cat and the dog.

The cat's claws are sharper than the dog's.
The cat's hair is softer than the dog's.
The cat is lazier than the dog.
The cat is a better mouser than the dog.

Miscellaneous Question Papers.

I.

1. Do you live in a frame house or a brick house?
2. How many stories high is it?
3. How many rooms has it?
4. Is there a yard in front of it?
5. Is there a porch or piazza at the front?
6. What is the color of the house?
7. What is the color of the blinds?
8. What kind of roof has it?
9. Is the roof covered with tin, slates, or shingles?
10. Has the house all the modern improvements?
11. Is it on the corner?
12. What rent do you pay?
13. Do you occupy the whole house?
14. Does it occupy the whole of the lot?
15. How large is the lot?
16. How long have you lived there?
17. Do street-cars pass the door?
18. On which side of the street is it?
19. What is the number?

II.

1. What newspaper is this?
2. What is the date?
3. What is the price per copy?
4. What is the subscription price?
5. Is this the daily edition or the weekly edition?
7. Is it a religious or a secular paper?
8. Show how you would address an envelope to the paper.
9. Write a subscription letter for one of the two editions.

III.

1. What is a fowl covered with?
2. What is a pullet?
3. What is a cockerel?
4. Do roosters lay eggs?
5. Where do fowl sleep?
6. What kind of fowls do you like the best?
7. What is a good hen worth?
8. What is a "sitting of eggs"?
9. How long does a hen sit on her eggs?

IV.

1. What is your first name?
2. What is your full name?
3. What is your middle name?
4. What is your surname?
5. What is your father's name?
6. What is your mother's maiden name?
7. What is the name of your town?
8. What is the full name of the Steward?
9. What is your teacher's first name?
10. Write ten boys' names.

Deaf Women and Their Work.

BY MISS HYPATIA BOYD.

CHINA—PAINTING.

"Study has done more for mankind than Genius."

WHAT woman does not love some rare bit of China which has been in the family for generations? I have seen a most curiously designed saucer that has been handed down from generation to generation of the aristocratic Cutberts, and yet to this day the saucer remains fresh and intact. That simple fact led me to take an interest in china-painting some time ago, so that I might paint a design on a little tea-pot presented to me in bonnie auld lang syne. And what I learned of china-painting, I will now discuss.

For one thing, I at once perceived that while water-color painting was both simple and convenient, china-painting was more or less complex, which accounts for the stand taken by some authorities—"that the art presented discouragements for amateurs." But I really think such a sweeping statement is not entirely free from exaggeration, for I know of many amateurs who take a keen delight in painting on cups and saucers, in colors or in monochrome. It is nevertheless certainly true that china-painting cannot be seriously learned without great patience, and a sufficient number of lessons which include a knowledge of drawing. However, those who cannot draw need not feel discouraged, for the outlines of designs can be readily traced on china. Free-hand drawing is, of course, the better way, but for my part, I believe tracing is not entirely without its merits, for it is at least more correct and facile, than faulty, difficult free-hand drawing. But even then one must guard against depending too much on tracing.

We will now speak of the materials needed for a beginner's outfit in china-painting. First, there are the brushes which have considerable to do with the success of the painting. To know a good brush from a worthless one, "dip it first in water, flit lightly with it, to rid it of surplus drops, and then try the hairs upon your nail. If the hairs easily spread apart, the brush is worthless. The hairs of a good brush will remain in a fine smooth point." Four brushes (called square-shaders) numbers 10, 12, 6, 7, are best for ordinary painting. Each brush should be provided with a handle. Brushes are cleaned with alcohol.

As to palettes, there are ready-made ones to be found on the market, but a slab of ground glass will do to mix and prepare colors, while a china-palette which can be utilized out of an ordinary china-saucer or plate, is used for holding the colors already mixed for use, and such colors must not be placed near each other. If they are, they will undergo marked changes, for instance,—a blue and a yellow spreading together would become green.

It is customary to use two palette knives, a steel one for the "iron colors," and a horn one for the blues, whites and golds. A steel-knife, however, if properly cleaned and kept free from rust and dust, is sufficient for all purposes.

For painting a variety of flowers, such as the rose, pansy, lilac, buttercup, honeysuckle, blue-bell, forget-me-not, carnation, pink, and so forth, one authority recommends, among others, the following colors: rose-pompadour, grass-green, brown-green, orange-yellow, rich purple, deep blue, golden-violet, carnation, and jonquil-yellow.

And that reminds us that "mediums" ("anything that assists in the use of color") are required in china-painting, and these are usually spirits of turpentine, oil of turpentine, alcohol and oil of lavender. "Spirits of turpentine is the medium used with vitrifiable colors, as water is used with water-colors, therefore a cup of spirits must always be kept upon the table, and the brush should always be dipped in this before it is charged with color."

Before attempting to paint a flower, first select the china, and also obtain a good colored-study of the flower preferred, or one from nature. In the latter case the drawing must be free-hand, and the china must be prepared for the drawing,

Types of Children of Deaf Parents



Silent Worker Eng.

SARAH LETITIA REIDER.

(At age of two years.)

She was eight years old on the 4th of October, 1900. Although six years have rolled by since the picture was taken, it still represents an excellent likeness of the dear little girl, who is a great comfort to her presents.

by being wiped with a rag wet with turpentine. Next this pencilled outline must be gone over with india-ink, using water and a very fine pointed brush. Then with lavender, have the turpentine cleaned off the china before applying the colors.

Those who cannot draw may easily trace their designs after the following method: "If the design you wish to reproduce is upon a card, or in a book which you do not want defaced, take a piece of tracing paper large enough to cover the design, hold it firmly over the object to be copied, and with a pencil go over all the lines, then place a piece of red transfer paper on the china over the spot chosen for the decoration, and on this, place the design you have traced, then with a hard pencil go over the tracing again, or better still, instead of the pencil, go over the tracing with india-ink. Then wipe the china with lavender."

Then comes the application of colors, and here considerable patience will be required, as each coat of color must have time to get dry and hard before you can go on with the work. In order to dry piece-work quickly, some have recourse to a spirit-lamp, an oven or a kiln. It is perfectly safe to set china in an oven attached to a gas-stove or kitchen range, for the reason that when the china is eventually "fired" by an expert, as it must be, it will be subject to much more intense heat than is radiated in an ordinary oven. But for amateurs who dare not rely on themselves, let them paint a single coat of all there is to be painted on the china, then have the china taken to a regular kiln, where it is fired. After that, go over the painting again as seems best, and have the china fired a second time.

In case of errors in painting, a steel-eraser will be found convenient, or a short brush slightly wet with turpentine.

Flowers are best shadowed with gray, which may be had by combining other colors as carmine and green, blue, brown and pink.

One authority commends the following directions for painting flowers.

Lilacs.—For the purple blossoms use deep golden violet and a very little deep blue. Shade with the same color, using brown green for the flower stems.

Grasses are painted with brown green or yellow brown.

Daisies.—Leave the white of the china for the high lights of the petals, and shade with brown green and black mixed. Use pure orange for the centers, yellow for the light and yellow mixed with sepia for the shades. Or shade with brown green. Outline with deep purple. For buttercups use orange yellow, and shade the petals with brown green. Use grass green in the centers of the flowers and deep orange yellow for the

stamens. Use grass green for the calyxes stems and leaves of the buttercups, shading with brown, green and yellow.

For simple blue field flowers, touches of deep blue green put on the edges of the petals very delicately. For the centers of the blossoms, use yellow.

Violets.—Use deep golden violet with a very little deep blue added; shade with the same colors. For the stems, leaves and calyxes use grass green mixed with a deep blue. Shade with brown green, and outline with brown and deep purple mixed in equal proportions.

Mountain Ash.—For the berries use carnation, shaded with the same. Paint the leaves with brown green. Use yellow brown for the stems.

Dark carnations.—Use deep carnation. By putting this color in several washes, a rich color can be obtained.

Monochrome china-painting, is painting, done on china with one color, and is not only easy of accomplishment, but is also very beautiful in its effects if skilfully used.

HYPATIA BOYD.

DEAF MUTES IN CHINA.

MRS. ANNETTE THOMPSON is one woman who has endeared herself to the Chinese. She is the founder and teacher of the only school for deaf-mutes in all China.

Before her marriage to Dr. Mills, she was a teacher in a deaf mute school in Rochester, N. Y., and when she accompanied her husband to China, she began to work immediately for the relief of the same class there.

In the flowery kingdom the deaf-mutes were despised and almost disowned by their families, and were sent out to sit by the roadside and beg. Mrs. Mills took several of these beggars into her own home at Che-Foo and began to teach them what was possible. Without knowledge of the Chinese language, she was obliged to use English in conveying oral lessons for a time, but soon acquired a sufficient Chinese vocabulary to impart instruction in their own tongue. Her success was so great that the families of her pupils look upon her with unbounded reverence and new applicants constantly appear.

Mrs. Mills invented a Chinese manual alphabet in addition to teaching the use of the vocal organs and trained a native teacher to assist her. The work increased so that through contributions from Great Britain, France and other countries a large building was erected for the school with dormitories for the pupils and apartments for Mrs. Mills, now a widow, and her sons.

A step-son who was born in China is now in this country and says that Mrs. Mills is so beloved that she would be safe in the most dangerous outbreak of fanatic opposition to foreigners.—*Ex.*

DEAF MUTE MISSIONARY INSTALLED.

ONE of the most interesting church ceremonies in St. Louis in months was the installation yesterday afternoon of Rev. H. Hallerberg as missionary in charge of the deaf-mute work of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. Fully 2000 people were assembled in the main auditorium of Zion church at Twenty-first and Benton streets to witness the ceremony, together with some fifty deaf mutes. Rev. T. Wangerin, of Milwaukee, conducted the services. He selected as his scripture lesson the story of Christ's healing the deaf-mute in Galilee, near the coasts of Decapolis. To the lesson and to the sermon the little band of worshipers paid the closest attention, their eyes following every movement of the minister's hands, at times so rapidly that to one ignorant of the possibilities of the sign-language, they were merely a set of gesticulations. The services were short, followed by the installation of Rev. Mr. Hallerberg. After the ceremony the missionary and his new-made friends held a reception in the Sunday-school room of the church. In the future Rev. Mr. Hallerberg will hold regular services at 3 o'clock each Sunday afternoon.—*St. Louis Globe, Aug. 27.*

I hate to learn the ebb of time
From yon dull steeple's drowsy chime,
Or mark it as the sunbeams crawl,
Inch after inch, along the wall.

—Lady of the Lake.

The Owl Column



This Column is open to all who wish to express themselves on subjects of general interest. Articles should be brief and to the point and addressed to "The Owl" care Silent Worker, Trenton, N. J.

Newspapers for the Deaf.

AT no time in the history of the Schools for the Deaf has the Institution paper attained so high a degree of excellence, while the most noticeable fact in connection therewith is that from the very lowest, meanest and stingiest looking sheets have risen in their places unique and laudable examples of the "Art Preservative of Arts." It is equally true that the oldest and strongest, financially and otherwise, have not, in the last twelve or eighteen years, improved one whit, but hold to that old fashioned fangle which is so identical with the *New York Sun*. Whether it is a sign of wisdom is not on record, but the discarding of the bobtail horse-car for the improved under-ground trolley is not on record as a sign of ignorance.

But trolley cars have nothing to do with a newspaper for the deaf. Nearly every school for the deaf has its newspaper, whether monthly, semi-monthly or weekly. Each caters to its particular taste and two attain to be National in character, although they squirm along with a muzzel and ostensibly without a mission.

Prof. S. G. Davidson, editor of the *Mt. Airy World*, in an editorial alluding to the work done by the Summer conventions says that, following an opinion of his own, he believes that the whole space of the Institution paper "should be devoted to specially prepared or carefully selected reading for the pupils." There are many arguments to advance in upholding his view and just as many to argue against the same. The institution papers argue for and represent the form of instruction practiced there and the Editor-in-chief (who is above the editor and really the man behind the gun) is the Principal or Superintendent of the school. All views must be subservient to his and the days are full of frost wherein he leaves no trail.

Sometimes I agree with Mr. Davidson (that is, when the mood strikes me as being the "runner" of an Institution paper) but as I am an outsider and see the needs of the deaf in a broader sense of the term, their needs would embrace a patriotic and unselfish amount of space devoted to their doings and goings on. Pupils, in a great ways, shape their course of after life by the characteristics and success of graduates and I believe articles from graduates, of the institution the paper represents, should be given plenty of space as "specially prepared" reading for the pupils.

If we could, all principals and superintendents included, see the wisdom of the point advanced by Mr. Davidson, there would, no doubt, again spring up a half dozen "independent" papers for the deaf. Granted that the space in Institution papers was limited to "specially prepared reading for the pupils" only, it would necessarily shut off the deaf outside the Institution walls. What a glorious thing it would be? Would there not spring up a paper, or dozen of them for that, which would not prove a paying venture?

No one doubts that an independent paper for the deaf can live if rightfully and judiciously managed, and no one, no matter how competent he may be to run the paper, is desirous of assuming the task when the united support of the deaf populace is lacking. Time has proved that the deaf with their pen are all right—it is the deaf man and woman with the almighty dollar that is wanted to pay for what he receives. The trouble with the deaf is that they expect too much, equivalent to expecting something for nothing. They may know nothing of the woes and worries of getting out a paper and are dissatisfied if they don't get their names and pictures in the paper every week, a suit of clothes and a silk hat thrown into the bargain for their subscription.

School of the Soldier.

NOVEMBER 19th has come and gone. This day is the anniversary of the birth of Dr. Harvey Prindle Peet. At Fanwood each year the memory of its first Principal is honored. In former years, aside from the chapel exercises, the chief glory of the day was the athletic contests, cross country runs and the class foot-ball championship and generally the High Class always carried off the cake, not because of brawn alone, but because of superior intelligence. How different it was on November 19th last. All the features of former years had disappeared and in its place was given an exhibition in the School of the Soldier that was well worth witnessing. Three companies, A, B, and C, strove honestly to excel and to gain the honor of bearing the Standards for the coming year. Company A won the honor because of longer legs and a better mastery of the manual of arms. Companies B and C, composed of boys not yet in "long pants," made a most creditable showing and the little mites in Company C handled their guns and marched in almost perfection. Although they could not hope to win the honor, they got the most applause.

Now this most remarkable transformation at Fanwood, which is laughed at by so many former pupils and graduates as a waste of time, energy and money, for the simple reason that, after graduation, the pupils do not become soldiers and it does not help them to get work, would seem a little out of place, and as to making a show of the deaf boys for the betterment of the pockets of a few, it would seem also a little off color. The drill is elevating and uplifting. It takes brains to become proficient in the School of the Soldier, not mere "clock work." Time that was usually taken up in loafing by those not athletes years ago is now applied to instructing the mind and body. The boys have acquired a military swing with a slight leaning towards a mild imitation of the rolling gait of the sailor. But this is not their fault, it is Nature's, because the boys are deaf. The step of the deaf mute is not as accurate and free as his hearing brother, but then we must not overlook the fact that they drilled under more disadvantages than the opposite and therefore their showing was all the more commendable. The glory of bearing the Standards is greater than a breast covered with medals for meritorious individual effort, and the "Present Arms" as the victorious company filed by on review taught a lesson that all fair minded graduates will acknowledge to be lasting and wholesome. After all, the innovation of instructions in the School of the Soldier at Fanwood is not an empty honor. I am not a soldier; I do not criticize from a soldier's standpoint, but I believe the pupils of Fanwood have mastered the military tactics, and mastered them well.

A Good Innovation.

IN our papers for the deaf, during the last school session, there sprung up an unexpected and commendable art, and one which all schools for the deaf should establish in their industrial departments as part and parcel to the training of compositors. The art I refer to is that started by Mr. George S. Porter, publisher of the *WORKER*, which embraces photography and photo-engraving, and some of the work executed fully attests his competency in that line of instruction. I am given to understand

that Mr. Porter had never seen a half-tone cut made and whatever he has mastered has been acquired by reading and study.

His success has been referred to by other papers and it's most surprising that Mr. Porter has had numerous letters of inquiry from instructors of the deaf as to his method, tools, etc., used in making the cuts, while in the very cities where the correspondents live and teach exist large establishments for the manufacture of cuts, from a mere wood-cut to a steel engraving. They could here get the information and the added advantage of seeing the process in its completeness (?).

Thus the teaching of this art to printer apprentices will prove most valuable. They would have three trades in one, whereas its denial would mean a great loss. Starting out as photographer, a pupil of intelligence, adeptness and ability could soon have enough pictures from which to proceed with his photo-engraving outfit, and one great advantage of this would be the improved chances of selling to magazines and papers, where the mere photograph in itself would not prove saleable. His trade as printer would enable him to command higher wages and position with the acquirement of this additional art, and I may say it is one of the most happy ideas that has sprung up in the industrial education of the deaf during the past term.

R. E. MAYNARD.

About Photo-Engraving.

APROPOS of the comment on the introduction of photo-engraving in our schools for the deaf, I desire to put in a word or two giving my own opinion based on practical experience.

There is no doubt that the introduction of photo-engraving in any school for the deaf would be a grand thing—to the school as well as to some of the pupils. In these days photography, photo-engraving, art and printing, go hand in hand and there is no reason whatever why all these branches of art should not be embraced in the school curriculum with profit to all concerned.

Using half-tone engravings quite extensively in the *SILENT WORKER* during the eight years I have been associated with it, and of course naturally interested in pictures, I took up photography as a pastime and this led to the study of photo-engraving. I was imbued with the belief that, in order to become successful at half-tone printing, one must know how half-tone engravings are made. With this end in view I read up all the literature on the subject I could find, and finally purchased a small outfit and secured the assistance of a practical man. After considerable practice and at the expense of no little time and money, I have succeeded to what extent all may judge from illustrations which have appeared in this paper during the past year. But the results of my own work with a small outfit should not be judged by what could be accomplished with better apparatus and machinery for finishing and blocking.

Let me warn the beginner, who essays to learn photo-engraving, to desist, unless he enters upon the study fully determined to master it, for the road is a hard one to travel over. There are books explaining the process, but these alone would be of little use unless they are supplemented by the help of a practical man.

Photo-engravers, as a rule, are unwilling to give their secrets away, and even visits to their establishments for the purpose of watching the operators at work is denied, but schools can be found where, for a few hundred dollars, the student can get a complete course of instruction that is well worth the money.

The school that should desire to start photo-engraving would be lucky if it should secure the services of a man who is able to teach not only photo-engraving in half-tone or line, but photography and drawing for illustrative purposes. I know such a man and his name is Chas. J. LeClerc.

The value of such an addition to the equipment of any school can hardly be estimated. There are many things connected with institution life which could be used for illustrative

purposes. Base-ball, foot-ball, basket-ball, croquet, tennis teams, pupils at work in classrooms, the Kindergartners' nature studies, groups of pupils and teachers, theatricals, etc., etc., would improve the institution paper fifty per cent, and through the school paper advertise the school as it never did before.

For \$500 a complete plant could be purchased, and even smaller outfits could be obtained for \$200 or \$250.

The study of photo-engraving is very fascinating. The student would soon find that, by it he acquires a knowledge of optics and chemistry; that care in little things is of paramount importance; that a knowledge of drawing is essential to illustration; that photography opens a new world of beauty; that his horizon is broadened, and that, last of all, he possesses information worth a fortune.

GEORGE S. PORTER,

Instructor in Printing, New Jersey School for the Deaf.

Pennsylvania.

GALLAUDET DAY was pleasantly remembered by our deaf, though not in an ostentatious way. In Philadelphia the commemoration, as perviously stated, was in the form of a public banquet—public in the sense that all who wished to honor the memory of the greatest benefactor of the American deaf, and who could afford to pay the price per plate, were welcome to join the banquet. But, as might have been expected, the former contingent outnumbered the latter. Nevertheless, there was a sufficient number of deaf mustered at Boothby's popular cafe, on Chestnut Street near 13th, on the Monday evening; to permit of a beautiful and enjoyable celebration.

Covers were laid for thirty-two guests, and at "roll-time" there was not an absentee. The table was shaped like a U, with the base line for the head, and the decorations were both simple and chaste. Indeed, there was something fascinating about the arrangement of the banquet-room which is worthy of description. The room, which was separated from another by large sliding-doors, was just right in size and elegantly decorated. On the side where the head of the table stood, directly back of the toast-master's seat, two large American flags gave added inspiration to the occasion. At the foot of each of the two projecting ends, which pointed to the entrance, was a large palm-tree, and these, together with the other decorations of white roses and fern plants, gave one the impression of dining in a miniature garden.

Mr. S. G. Davidson was toastmaster. He had on his right side Dr. A. L. E. Crouter and on his left, Rev. J. M. Koehler.

The other guests were:

Mr. S. D. Kirkhuff
Mr. F. W. Booth
Mr. Barton Sensenig
Mr. Harris Taylor
Mr. J. A. McIlvaine, Jr.,

all teachers at the Mt. Airy School; and Messrs. Geo. S. Sanders, Henry R. Smith, Ira Poorman, R. M. Ziegler, Wm. F. Durian, E. D. Wilson, R. E. Underwood, Harry Smith, R. J. King, Thomas Breen, Joseph Mayer, Jr., Wm. H. Lipsett, Levi Cooper, Edward Metzel, James Robb, Herbert Scott, A. J. Sullivan, E. A. McCarthy, Dey Sullivan, Daniel Paul, Jr., William Lee, M. C. Fertescue, Charles Partington, and James S. Reider.

The following menu was served:

MENU.

Blue Points, Half Shell
Celery Olives Radishes
Chicken Broth with Chicken
Filet de sole Amande
Lobster Cutlets, Lobster Sauce
Roast Turkey, Cranberry Sauce
Mashed Potatoes Peas
Salad a la Boothby
Neapolitan Creams Fancy Cakes
Coffee

It was eleven o'clock when Toastmaster Davidson announced that the "flow of bowl" had ceased and that the "flow of reason" would begin. Then, in a few choice words, he proposed the first toast—Gallaudet, which was responded

to by Rev. J. M. Koehler. "Present Day Education of the Deaf" was handled by Dr. A. L. E. Crouter, and "Auld Lang Syne" was "sung" by Wm. H. Lipsett, who, instead of presenting the real song, amused the banqueters with some old-time school reminiscences. Mr. J. D. Kirkhuff then came in for a share of the good times of "Old Broad and Pine," and all the graduates at the banquet seemed disposed to assist him, which he enjoyed heartily.

Soon after and before the next toast could be given, some one discovered that it was after midnight and gave the alarm, and thus the feast of words came to an abrupt end, not, however, before Photographer Partington had taken two hurried flash-light pictures. The scene that followed may be briefly described as the sprinting of the dignified professors of Mt. Airy to the station to catch the last train, while the others dispersed leisurely.

Regret was generally expressed that the list of toasts could not be finished, but that was unavoidable. The list of omitted toasts is as follows:

De l' Epee A. J. Sullivan.
The Possibilities of the Deaf F. W. Booth
Our Absent Ones Thomas Breen
Deaf Teachers of the Deaf J. A. McIlvaine, Jr.
Clerc J. S. Reider.
The Deaf at Home R. M. Ziegler.

In Pittsburg, the celebration took the form of a Basket Party which was meant to serve a double purpose—to assist the Home project financially and to recall the birthday anniversary in a social way. The party was held at the residence of Mr. William Friend in Braddock and between thirty and forty deaf attended it. A nice sum was realized. If credit must be given to whom it is due, we must acknowledge that the deaf of the western part of the state are the most active, zealous, and liberal champions of the Home project, a fact which their work of the past amply proves.

One of the best attended and finest weddings among the deaf of this state took place in Philadelphia on Thanksgiving Day, and the following report of it was given by the *Ledger*:

The capacity of the Roman Catholic Church of the Visitation, Lehigh avenue and B street, was taxed to its utmost yesterday during the marriage of Mrs. Maggie Eaton and Mr. John Bernard O'Rourke, son of Contractor Michael J. O'Rourke. Nuptial Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Thomas J. Barry, rector of St. Ann's, who also performed the ceremony, assisted by Rev. A. A. Gallagher, rector of the Church of the Visitation, as deacon, and Rev. James McLaughlin as sub-deacon. The bride and groom are deaf-mutes, and Father Barry was assisted by Michael Ryan, principal of St. Joseph's Asylum for mutes, who is himself a mute.

The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Kate McGinnis, and the groom by his brother, Mr. James P. O'Rourke.

The present month will witness the passing of the reins of government of the Pennsylvania Society for the Advancement of the Deaf into new hands. The new regime will be as follows:

President, Brewster R. Allabough; First Vice-President, Robert M. Ziegler; Second Vice-President, Archie Woodside; Secretary, George M. Teegarden; Treasurer, James S. Reider.

Associated with them as Managers will be Henry Bades, Daniel Paul, Jr., Robert E. Underwood, and Reinhart Fritzes.

It is difficult to foretell how much this set of officers, no matter how strong it may be considered, can accomplish in view of the rescent important changes made for the future conduct of the Society. The new President, however, may be depended upon to do all in his power to promote the best interests of the Society. He declares that his motto will be "Progress and Prosperity." Let us see how much pleasure and profit we may gain by standing in unity with him for such good aims.

The De l' Epee Catholic Deaf-Mutes' Association, of Philadelphia, celebrated the 108th birthday anniversary of its namesake on December 5th, at its rooms, 732 Pine street, by an entertainment. Some forty deaf attended it. First there was speechmaking, then a ledgerdmain exhibition by Mr. John Kohlmann, Jr., a deaf-mute, after which the time was spent in playing social games. Refreshments were also served, and a right royal time was had by our Catholic friends.

The Birthday Bag Party held for the benefit of All Souls' Church, in the hall of the church, on Thanksgiving Day evening was a financial suc-

cess, about forty-seven dollars having been obtained. The entertainment part, however, was not so successful. A stereopticon exhibition was arranged for, but when the time for it came it was found that the lamp attached to the apparatus would not work and consequently the exhibition had to be postponed to December 8th, the twelfth anniversary of the Consecration of the church, when a reception was held. On this latter date the lady managers were so fortunate as to secure the services of Mr. C. R. Pancoast, who gave a very successful exhibition.

The Fair to which we referred in our last letter, was held in the afternoon and evening of December 5th, at Calvary Church, Germantown, by the young daughters of Rev. J. M. Koehler in aid of their father's church and about seventy dollars were made over expenses. A good showing!

We now look forward to the holidays in anticipation of a joyous season, and to all readers, who find interest in our feebly written letters, we extend our wishes for a glad some Christmas and Happy New Year.

JAMES S. REIDER.

All Sorts.

Improvements in the *Lone Star Weekly* and the *New Era* are very marked this year.

Rev. Job Turner, the venerable and respected missionary to the deaf, did not go to Europe as was reported in the papers.

The Illinois school has a new pupil thirty-five years of age. She lived in Germany until eight years ago, when she removed with her parents to Chicago.

The North Carolina school had a number of exhibits at the state fair and they came home loaded with medals and ribbons. Good for North Carolina.—*Ex.*

It is said that Henry J. Haight, of New York City, has disposed of 230 acres of Bar Harbor land, and that he is thinking of taking up his residence in Philadelphia, Pa.

Mr. Herbert Gallaudet, son of President E. M. Gallaudet, of Gallaudet College, has been appointed to and accepted the secretaryship of the Y. M. C. A. of the University of Virginia.—*The Arkansas Optic.*

In a clipping from *The Eye*, we see that Assistant Secretary of State Adees was born deaf, learned to speak by artificial methods and also mastered lip-reading. He afterwards came to hear partially.—*The Michigan Mirror.*

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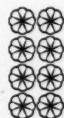
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I have used Ripans Tabules with so much satisfaction that I can cheerfully recommend them. Have been troubled for about three years with what I called bilious attacks coming on regularly once a week. Was told by different physicians that it was caused by bad teeth, of which I had several. I had the teeth extracted, but the attacks continued. I had seen advertisements of Ripans Tabules in all the papers but had no faith in them, but about six weeks since a friend induced me to try them. Have taken but two of the small 5-cent boxes of the Tabules and have had no recurrence of the attacks. Have never given a testimonial for anything before, but the great amount of good which I believe has been done me by Ripans Tabules induces me to add mine to the many testimonials you doubtless have in your possession now. A. T. DEWITT.

I want to inform you, in words of highest praise, of the benefit I have derived from Ripans Tabules. I am a professional nurse and in this profession a clear head is always needed. Ripans Tabules does it. After one of my cases I found myself completely run down. Acting on the advice of Mr. Geo. Bowser, Ph. G., 588 Newark Ave., Jersey City, I took Ripans Tabules with grand result. MISS BESSIE WIEDMAN.

Mother was troubled with heartburn and sleeplessness, caused by indigestion, for a good many years. One day she saw a testimonial in the paper endorsing Ripans Tabules. She determined to give them a trial, was greatly relieved by their use and now takes the Tabules regularly. She keeps a few cartons Ripans Tabules in the house and says she will not be without them. The heartburn and sleeplessness have disappeared with the indigestion which was formerly so great a burden for her. Our whole family take the Tabules regularly, especially after a hearty meal. My mother is fifty years of age and is enjoying the best of health and spirits; also eats hearty meals, an impossibility before she took Ripans Tabules. ANTON H. BLAUKEN.

I have been a great sufferer from constipation for over five years. Nothing gave me any relief. My feet and legs and abdomen were bloated so I could not wear shoes on my feet and only a loose dress. I saw Ripans Tabules advertised in our daily paper, bought some and took them as directed. Have taken them about three weeks and there is such a change! I am not constipated any more and I owe it all to Ripans Tabules. I am thirty-seven years old, have no occupation, only my household duties and nursing my sick husband. He has had the dropsy and I am trying Ripans Tabules for him. He feels some better but it will take some time, he has been sick so long. You may use my letter and name as you like. MRS. MARY GORMAN CLARKE.

I have been suffering from headaches ever since I was a little girl. I could never ride in a car or go into a crowded place without getting a headache and sick at my stomach. I heard about Ripans Tabules from an aunt of mine who was taking them for catarrh of the stomach. She had found such relief from their use she advised me to take them too, and I have been doing so since last October, and will say they have completely cured my headache. I am twenty-nine years old. You are welcome to use this testimonial. MRS. J. BROOKMYRE.

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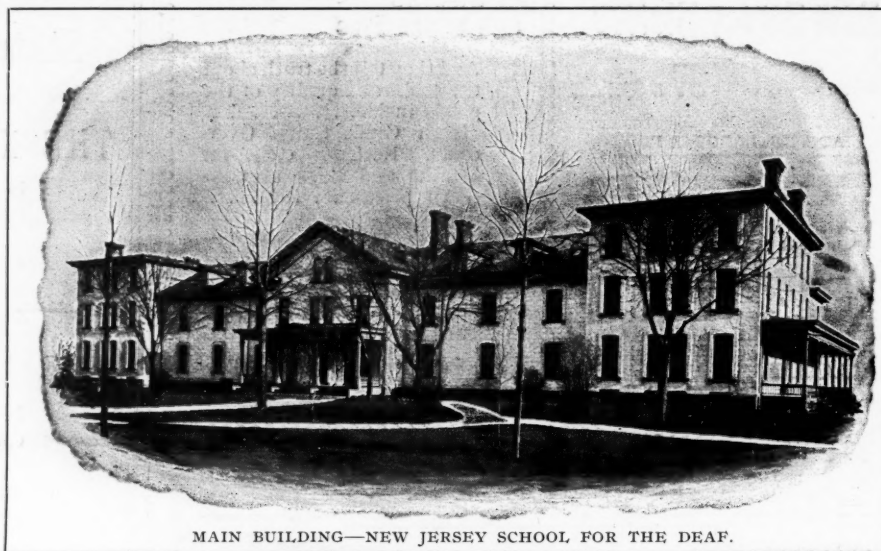
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